

# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

## With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

PUBLISHED BY D. O. HAYNES & CO., AT NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: UNITED STATES, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. I

NEW YORK, MARCH 31, 1915

No. 29

### How to Prescribe for Stricken Physicians

Probably most druggists have discovered that the disciples of Esculapius lately have exhibited symptoms of a wholly new disease known scientifically as Harrisonitis. Its symptoms are explosiveness of speech, accompanied by signs of remarkable irritability when discussing the Federal Narcotic Law.

Dr. Sunshine makes it perfectly clear that he was born in the torrid zone, while Dr. Moonshine (thirty years in the business) presents evidence of a total eclipse, visible from any drug store.

It is the duty of every druggist to assuage as far as possible the ravages of this malady and it can be done only by psychological treatment. As an initial prescription we suggest to the druggist that he present or sell to each of his clientele of physicians a copy of the ERA Opium and Coca Registers (No. 2) and explain to each how to use it. In this manner, we are confident, some of the baneful effects of the epidemic will be alleviated, if it is not entirely eliminated. To assist in the good work, upon application stating number of copies desired, we

will quote to druggists a special discount on these Registers. There are two other styles—No. 1, for the druggists record of prescriptions, and No. 3, for a record of purchases, sales and inventory. The regular price of each is \$1, postage prepaid upon receipt of price.

#### Co-operative buying companies & clubs

Subscribers will receive our thanks if they will kindly send to us the correct name and address of any co-operative buying company or club to which they belong, or about which they know.

We are anxious to make a complete list of these companies and clubs in connection with the retail drug trade, and will appreciate any assistance we may receive in arranging such a compilation.

#### Subscriptions—

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is exclusively a subscription journal and carries no outside advertising. It is published every Wednesday. The subscription price is \$4.00 a year for the U. S., Cuba, Porto Rico, The Philippines and Mexico; to Canada \$4.50, and to other foreign countries \$5.00. Yearly subscriptions only accepted, and all payments strictly in advance.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, NO. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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United States, Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 a Year  
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year  
To Foreign Countries . . . . . 5.00 a Year

All subscriptions payable strictly in advance  
and no order accepted for less than a full year.  
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers  
No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.  
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1915

### RE-SALE PRICE MAINTENANCE

Justice A. N. Hand in the United States District Court of New York in the case of the Victor Talking Machine Company against the members of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co handed down a decision against the complainant.

The decision follows the lines laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the Sanatogen case. It denies the rights of a manufacturer or original vendor to impose regulations or restrictions affecting the conditions and terms of a commodity sale at retail after the title had to all purpose, and effects passed.

Very likely the effect of Judge Hand's decision will be to stimulate manufacturers in their efforts to have passed during the next Congress the so-called Fair Trade or Steven's bill. Should the law proposed by the American Fair Trade League be placed on the statute books we can see trouble ahead for the Strauss, once described as "the Red Star Philanthropists" by Abraham Gruber, an eminent New York lawyer. Book publishers are patiently awaiting an opportunity to take the Macy scalp; and there are many others.

### DR. RITTMAN'S PROCESSES

Some rather insidious trade paper efforts to discredit the so-called Rittman processes for obtaining benzol, toluol, and gasoline from crude petroleum are coming to the surface. Among these is an indefinitely stated announcement that any patent rights that may be granted to the United States Government or Dr. Rittman may be questioned in certain German and Russian quarters. Such an intimation prior to the publication of the specifications of the Rittman processes seems to an impartial observer wholly gratuitous.

Acting Director, Van H. Manning, of the Bureau of Mines states that the two processes have as yet only been de-

veloped on a laboratory scale, and it remains to be determined their practicability in the industry. This is being done in co-operation with the Aetna Explosive Company, Inc., a corporation organized in the state of New York, having its principal office at No. 2 Rector street. This company has agreed to expend not less than \$200,000 in the development of the processes and the work is now in progress at a plant formerly occupied by McClinton & Irvine, located at the junction of the Pennsylvania and B. & O. railroads, just beyond the new Carnegie Technical Institute buildings at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The fact that this company is willing to spend so large a sum of money to develop the processes, and the enthusiasm of the Government should certainly entitle Dr. Rittman to consideration during the progress of these experiments.

### UNTIMELY RETIREMENTS

Following the example of A. H. Cosden, who retired from the presidency of the Riker-Hegeman Company last week, George J. Whelan, head of the various enterprises of the United Cigar Stores Company has announced that his business activities ceased last Saturday. His son Sidney S. Whelan is expected to assume his father's commercial burdens.

Both Mr. Cosden and Mr. Whelan retired because they believe they have done their share of the world's work—Mr. Cosden at the age of 42 and Mr. Whelan at 50. Both gentlemen have enough of this world's goods to enable them to live the rest of their lives comfortably—perhaps we may say luxuriously without being condemned for exaggeration.

The examples set by Mr. Cosden and Mr. Whelan undoubtedly will excite much admiration, and in certain intensive circles not a little envy; but human experience does not place its mark of approval on the idea of early business retirement, from the standpoint either of health or happiness.

True, indeed, is the axiom that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." With no less verity, however, it can be said that all play and no work makes Jack "a stupid ass." Of all the elusive things in life the pursuit of pleasure is the most chimerical, and usually the most enervating.

Therefore instead of congratulating Mr. Cosden and Mr. Whelan sincerity compels us to drop a tear at their untimely passing. Why, at 56 Cristoforo Colombo had not discovered America—and if he hadn't where would Messrs. Cosden and Whelan be?

### NO SACCHARIN DECISION YET

The Saccharin test case which has been before Judges Collins, O'Keefe, and Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, will not be decided before the last part of April. The New York City Board of Health charged the Excelsior Bottling Works with violating Section 68 of the Sanitary Code which declared "adulterated" any food product containing Saccharin.

Experts were heard on both sides of

the question. The attitude of the Court during the trial seemed to indicate that the case would be determined upon the question as to whether or not the Board of Health have the power to absolutely prohibit the use of a substance which has been declared harmless within certain limits, and the fact that when it was used in a preparation its presence was plainly stated upon the label of the product.

### AN ERROR CORRECTED

Let us felicitate our valuable and esteemed contemporary *the Journal of The American Medical Association* upon its return to the path of Accuracy. About a month ago *The Journal* informed its readers, a large majority of whom are doctors, that a physician, under the Federal Narcotic law, is not required to keep a record of narcotic drugs dispensed at his office. On March 20, however, the error was corrected editorially by these words:

"A physician engaged in general practice who administers such drugs is required to keep a record of the name and address of the patient, of all drugs dispensed, distributed or administered in his office, and of such drugs left with the patient to be taken in his absence. With the exceptions noted above, only such drugs as are personally administered by a physician to a patient and away from his office are exempt from record."

"In the regulations just issued appears for the first time the official ruling defining personal attendance. According to this, a physician must actually be absent from his office and in personal attendance on a patient to come within the exemption specified in Section 2 of the law. Drugs dispensed to a patient in the office or left at a patient's home to be taken during the absence of the physician must be recorded."

"To err is human; to forgive divine;" therefore on behalf of our learned contemporary we bespeak the indulgence of those physicians who were misled by *The Journal's* ineptitude as an interpreter of the law.

### RESTRICTED ARTICLES LIST

In the April number of the *Pharmaceutical Era* there is a list of approximately two hundred articles added to those already named as restricted by the opium and coca law.

Also there are some excisions, based upon announcements from manufacturers showing changes in formulas which placed such preparations in the exempted class.

This list in its entirety, with the additional information showing the amount of narcotic drug in each fluid or avoirdupois ounce of each preparation listed will be issued in pocket form as a supplement to the *Era Price List*, and one copy of this list will be sent free to subscribers to the *Era* whose subscription includes the *Price List*.

In importance this list will rank with the official regulations to the druggist who wishes to be fully informed of all preparations affected by the Federal Narcotic law.

## London Letter

**Great Britain's Additions to the Contraband of War—Criticism of British Dyes Limited—“Peace with Honor” Believed to be Still Remote**

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, MARCH 16.—The present week opened with a proclamation announcing that the Government have added *inter alia* the following articles to the list of those treated as *absolute contraband* of war:

Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore, castor oil, paraffin wax, copper iodide, lubricants, ammonia and its salts whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor, urea, aniline and their compounds.

The following additional articles will be treated as *conditional contraband*: Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning).

It is further laid down that the terms “food-stuffs” and “feeding stuffs for animals” in the list of conditional contraband shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine.

In order to mitigate the effects of the shortage of indigo for dyeing purposes caused by the present war, and also to prevent any speculative holding up of natural indigo His Majesty's Government have organized the greater part of the crop of natural indigo, now coming forward, for the use of dye-users in the United Kingdom.

We understand these supplies have been placed in the hands of a well known firm of brokers in Mincing Lane who have been instructed to allocate the amount available among bona-fide users of dyes as nearly as may be in accordance with their requirements at prices just sufficient to cover the cost of acquisition by the Government and the expenses of distribution. Priority will be given to government contractors and no application will be entertained from dealers, other than commission buyers acting on behalf of dye users.

### Peace is Still Remote

The war daily furnishes us with further signs that “peace with honor” is still remote and that the contest will be fought out by both sides with increasingly grim determination. The measures recently taken by Germany to economise her bread-stuffs may be precautionary only and not dictated by sheer necessity; but they are indicative that the duration of the war will be prolonged beyond her next harvest.

The first steps taken by our Government in mobilizing the whole of the engineering and other works throughout the country for the supply of war material for her Allies and the new British forces—which will shortly approximate in numbers to a fully equipped Continental Army of some 3,000,000 men—may also be taken to indicate that the Allies are more than ever convinced that the campaign will be a protracted one. The close blockade of German ports and her own prohibitions of a further number of chemical products are already having a marked effect on the supplies of those available in our market notably in the synthetic and potassium products and the impression here is now gaining ground that we may sooner than ex-

pected be face to face with a more serious scarcity and still higher prices.

It behooves everyone therefore in our immediate branches of trade to very carefully study at this juncture the pros and cons of the situation which, one cannot but feel, has become more serious of late and commands a fresh point of view.

### British Dye Scheme Criticized

From cables received yesterday from Washington we notice that arrangements are being made with private interests for the erection of further works, so that these undertakings continued to occupy attention on both sides the Atlantic for the manufacture of dye stuffs.

It was only to be expected that the scheme of British Dyes Limited would meet with adverse criticism at the outset. Sir William Ramsay is the first to call attention to there being no scientist on the board and avails himself of the occasion to trot out a string of prominent chemists from A to Z who, he claims, having in the past been conspicuous in the successful development of the chemical industry in this country, should have been consulted and one or more of them called upon to adorn the front page of the prospectus. From a financial point of view and to insure subscriptions there is a good deal to recommend the suggestion, but it is doubtful whether it is at all essential to the successful development of propositions of this nature, that chemists should be represented on their boards.

Special Committees are provided for in the British scheme and there is ample room and scope on these for the work of the “great, wise and eminent” who may for patriotic and other good reasons be willing to give of their best. While it is true that a certain number of scientists in the past have been identified with world-famed processes it would not be difficult to show that their renown was largely contributed to by the powerful financial and commercial interests which formed the setting and development of their discoveries. The average scientist and applied chemist judging from those we have met both here and abroad are far more at home and valuable at the bench devoting all their time and attention to research work than in participating in the purely business side of a company, which occupation in itself at times is all absorbing.

Those who have been privileged to inspect the inner working of large German chemical works, must have been struck with the importance placed on research work and the laborious and sustained interest that is looked for from those so employed. This is particularly the case in the aniline dye branch, where new products are continually being sought after both in the industrial and pharmaceutical departments, in which large staffs of chemists are exclusively engaged.

The greatest impetus given to German research work in the field of medicines was undoubtedly the immense hit by antipyrin. Those having had to do with its distribution can record the fact that on several occasions at the time of the first prevalent epidemic of influenza in the nineties, full train loads were despatched to Hamburg for shipment overseas. The quantity sold was astounding as the product was heralded as the only effective specific. All the

competing German manufacturers vigorously set themselves the task of finding something analogous to antipyrin in its curative effect. How much was spent in time and money in this direction will never be known but it has been shrewdly estimated by those capable of forming an opinion, that the fortunes made by the Vaterland in antipyrin were more than counterbalanced by the losses suffered in the abortive effects to supersede it; and by the large number of rival preparations launched at the time which failed to attract attention. Synthetic indigo which presented such, almost insurmountable, difficulties to produce, finally after years of research made its appearance and doubtless very amply compensated its several successful producers.

Too much stress, therefore, cannot be placed on the all important part which original research work occupies in this dye stuff industry and the allocation by the Government of \$500,000 spread over a number of years is manifestly insufficient for the purpose of this company. It is, however, a step in the right direction and it is hoped will be followed up by larger grants in aid and perhaps also extended to the department of agriculture, in the conversion of unproductive waste land by varying earths and chemical manures, which would yield beneficial results to the community far and away out of all proportion to the initial outlay.

## London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, MARCH 16—A fair amount of business is passing especially in those articles which threaten to run short in supply, and the announcement recently made by the Prime Minister that more effective retaliatory measures would be taken against German shipping caused buyers to enter the market for those products of primary German origin.

Some products hitherto neglected and unprofitably held for months suddenly spring into demand only to disclose an unexpected scarcity with rapid advances resulting.

The whole line of potash derivatives may be instanced.

Shortly after the war began prices advanced by 100 to 300% and more until it was discovered that Germany profiting by the enhanced values was unloading supplies through all the neutral countries—mainly Norway and Sweden. A sharp reaction followed to approximately pre-war figures only to again recover to-day to the highest point reached as a result of the British Government measures referred to and which were ratified by the London *Gazette* yesterday.

The following changes may be noted during the week:

ACID TARTARIC, according to advices just at hand from France is advancing owing to restricted output and scarcity of labor. C. i. f. quotations come over higher and include the larger cost of freight, insurance and war risk—at 3 francs 65 centimes per Kilo for first quality.

ANTIMONY continues exceedingly firm and scarce on spot at £39.10.0 per ton for China Crude and £36.5.0. per ton c. i. f. forward.

**COD LIVER OIL**—Notwithstanding the fairly good fishing results to date both as regards the number of fish caught and the larger render of oil the market is fully maintained at the advance owing to the sustained demand for export of unrefined and last years steam refined qualities of which the markets have been practically cleared. 185 to 120s is now asked c. i. f.

**"ASPIRIN" AND ACETO SAL ACID** is in short supply, with a good demand at prices fluctuating daily according to holder and arrivals—and is a fictitious market.

**LEECHES**—After an interval ample supplies have turned up, but of what variety cannot be ascertained at 4s 6d per dozen.

**RUSSIAN PRODUCTS**—It is estimated that the Dardanelles will be freed in three weeks and the Black Sea route from Russia will doubtless be largely availed of in time for regular shipments to your side as the cost and time occupied must be considerable economy on the route via Vladivostok. A few of the heavy products of Russian origin are already easier here in consequence of the prospects thus opened up.

**SANDAL WOOD**—The absence of Continental buyers at the Mysore auction decided the Government to postpone the fixture till August so that no shipments will be received in the interval. Our distillers have advanced their price in consequence from 19s 6d to 23s per lb.

**POTASH SALTS** are quoted as follows:

Chlorate ordinary 1s 6d per lb.  
Metabisulphite 92s 6d per cwt.  
Carbonate, special dry, 9d per lb.  
Permanganate 125s per cwt.  
Prussiate yellow 1s per lb.  
" red 2s 3d per lb.

Caustic 82% British £80 per ton.

**BROMIDES** have been advanced by the domestic makers by 3d per lb. Potass. 3s 6d, Ammon 3s 6d, Soda 3s per lb. by lots of 112 lbs.

**GUINEA GRAINS**—The market has been cleared of spot stock.

**LINSEED OIL** has come into sudden demand and rapidly advanced these few days to 32s 6d in pipes.

## New York Markets

Coal tar products, the potash corps, sodium and its allies and all mercurials were held over as headliners for another week on the drug and chemical market stage. These four showed increased prices in many cases and a firmer tone all along the line.

Saccharin, which jumped 50c to \$2.75 furnished the solitary thrill of the week outside of the "big four" mentioned above.

As time fugits, the fact is engraved deeper and deeper into the realization that the "panic" of last August-September, was no mean fly-by-night affair, but a three ring stampede of unequalled proportions.

With this realization has come the belief in certain quarters that domestic business will continue dull and unimportant for several months yet, and the normal volume will not put in an appearance before next autumn.

Resumption of transatlantic trade, the apparent ineffectuality of the German submarine blockade, is having its effect gradually in this market. More frequent sailings again, the restoration of something like a

regular mail service, is bolstering up trade between New York and London. Lack of bottoms continues as the chief complaint in the shipping situation, however, and with this scarcity, of course, comes prohibitive freight rates. The marine insurance, the war risk, has not shown any tendency to advance in the last week or so.

Meantime, with the South Atlantic apparently freed from German sea raiders, business to that continent would be growing apace if ships were available to carry cargoes—in either direction.

The same complaint is received from the Pacific coast. That is the reason the United States government is going to have its transports act as Pacific tramps to carry cargoes from the Philippines and Honolulu to this country.

With the advent of spring is a revival in the buying of foreign countries in this market. After two months of absence, the agents who have done most of the purchasing are to be seen in William street once more, getting bids and prices on contracts for huge amounts of drugs and chemicals. Russia again is the leader in the movement, being anxious to close contracts at once on a large list of supplies for shipment immediately.

The filling of these orders is expected to create some excitement in the market. With the rush clauses in every contract, it is anticipated that spot stocks will be entirely cleaned up wherever the big sales are made. This will result in an active market in that article for a few days, weeks, or months, until such time as the article is in normal supply again.

**OPIUM**—United States Customs figures on imports of opium tell the whole sad story as to the decline of this article in the American market. In January 1914 imports were less than 10,000 pounds; in January last imports amounted to nearly 110,000 pounds! In the seven months of 1914 ending with January, imports amounted to 263,000 pounds. In the same period ending with last January, imports were 323,000 pounds. Gum opium is held today at \$7.50 a pound and if anyone offered a seven dollar bill for it in any importer's office he would never reach the street alive without buying all that he could afford.

**MORPHINE**—\$5.00 an ounce for the acetate, muriate and sulphate descriptions is being maintained by American manufacturers for this derivative. It is being sold almost exclusively for export.

**CODEINE**—\$6.45 an ounce for the alkaloid muriate and nitrate forms still rules as the market price. The demand is almost entirely from across the Atlantic.

**QUININE**—Some slight tendency toward weakness is detected in the quinine situation by those who have studied it recently through a field glass. In odd cases Java and German salts are being offered about at 25½c, although most other goods are held firmly at 26c, which mark has held for some months. It is believed that there will be a reduction in price before summer, as there will be a seasonable falling off in demand from the fighting armies which of course have been principal consumers all winter. It is said that Germany already is abating its purchases in Amsterdam and cable reports from Holland intimate that unless the Berlin orders are

of the usual size at the next auction, a lower market is almost assured. Reports continue in this market that large stocks are being snapped up every day for export. In view of the high freight rates and the cabled statements that Holland is offering all that London will take, it seems hard to imagine why England should prefer to buy in this market. Certainly, however, shipments are being made to the West Indies and to Central America and odd lots are being shipped from the Pacific coast. Canada has barred all German salts.

**COD LIVER OIL**—Norwegian refiners and catchers and tanners and educators of the silent swimmer of the Scandinavian seas have "bulled" this market about all it will stand on Kaiser Wilhelm using cod liver oil on his mustache and the entire German people, men, women, and children, and daschhunds, following suit immediately, multiplying the demand 186 fold and sending the price sky high. Cod liver oil is sinking fast in this market and \$30 is predicted as the price on May 1.

**SACCHARIN**—Saccharin, which is 500 times sweeter than sugar although to the average person it tastes only about 475 times sweeter, is up. The walking delegate of the Coal Tar Products Union recently advised Saccharin that if it wanted to retain its card it must take the first hurdle right away. It did, a fifty cent hurdle, and now is quoted generally at \$2.75 with the prospects ever so good that it will soon settle gracefully on the \$3.00 mark. Of course everything in the saccharin situation depends on the outcome of the Federal suit against certain users of the sweetener. If it is found illegal to use it, then, of course, saccharin will not have much more standing hereabouts than formaldehyde has in a dairy.

**BENZOL**—At \$1.10 benzol's new price, it is in firmer demand than ever, but unfortunately it cannot be had even at that price except to the favored few, the old customers, the trusted ones. Benzol is so firm that it can't be budged and one wonders what will happen when the steel trust and all the steel trust competitors begin turning out the goods in the summer time.

**ALOIN**—Following changes in the prices on aloes, the mark on aloin has been shifted to 80c, a drop of 7½c. The outside mark is 85c. The article is enjoying a good period of trading since the reduction. Spot stocks are still plentiful, but it is expected that any shortening will send the price up again.

**COLOCYNTH APPLES**—Trieste goods whole, command a quarter and up and the Spanish apples are held also at a minimum of 25c. U. S. P. pulp is firm at 45@50c.

**COUMARIN**—A wide range in price exists in coumarin and indicates just how light trade is in this article. It is held all the way from \$4.55 to \$5.50 and business has been done in the last week at both extremes. It need not be pointed out that if there were any volume of business it would be necessary for sellers to get together and agree on some reasonable range, else those on the extreme outside would be "holders" in deed and not "sellers." No one is going to get on the Subway at 14 Street if tickets there are a quarter apiece and the regular jitney fare obtains everywhere else.

**GLYCERIN**—Chemically pure glycerin now is being sold at 20c in drums and 21c in cans, a concession of another half cent in reflection of immense additions to spot stocks from France. It is said that C. P. is being offered at 19½c and that 19½c would not be refused. Dynamite grades are down to 18½@19c in most cases, although it is said these marks can be shaded by firm buyers. The saponification grade is held at 13½@14c and the soap lye at 12½@12½c.

**ERGOT**—Spanish and Russian ergot have been reduced 2½c in price in the last week, being offered widely at 87½c today. Up to 90c is being named as the price, however, against the former outside mark of \$1.00. The reduction is said to reflect more the anxiety of dealers to move stocks before they become worthless through age, than because of any fear that the Dardanelles will be forced some morning and that Russian ergot will be coming through the straits to this port by night. The Dardanelles situation does not seem to be giving dealers in Russian goods any concern recently. For a time they all wanted to unload stocks so as to be ready for the fresh supply to be liberated from Black Sea ports by the forcing of the passage.

**NAPHTHALENE**—An advance is scored in naphthalene ball and flake and powder and crystal this week, none being offered at less than 4½c and as high as 5½c being demanded in some quarters. The coal tar situation is responsible. None is being exported from England now, although a few months ago it was announced by London firms that they were in position to fill any sized orders for shipment and delivery at any time.

**VANILLIN**—An advance on this coal tar product is noted this week, it being the first time in months that the price has changed. From the old quotations of 34@36c it has jumped to 37@38c, and with spot stocks somewhat restricted it is said that a further increase will be in order. In some instances it is being held at \$6.00 a pound still, which is the old mark in bulk.

**PERMANGANATE POTASSIUM**—Sixty cent permanganate is a reality today and there are indications that even 70c, at present the outside range, will not last for long. Dollar permanganate is believed to be in sight and holders of stock are signifying their intentions of jumping the mark as fast as the demand permits in order to realize all they can on their measly supplies. Not a pound of potash has crossed any German frontier since January 30 last, except for 1½ ounces carried out by Mr. Perlmuter who had a special pass on his guaranty that it would not be used by any nation at war with the Fatherland.

**BENZOIC ACID**—Neither synthetic benzoic acid nor the true made from the well known benzoin gum, is obtainable anywhere at less than \$2.00 any more. Some holders will turn the reasonable ear to \$1.95 bid, but less than that is not even considered for one moment. Benzoic acid has advanced half a dollar in a week now and is still headed straight up.

**CARBOLIC ACID**—\$1.25@1.30 a lb.—Nuff sed.

**SALICYLIC ACID**—At \$1.50 a pound, salicylic acid is showing greater speed than phenol. Slower to get started, salicylic has proved it is a sprinter by passing the great

carbolic, but it has yet to show its staying qualities. Carbolic has demonstrated ability to go the route having increased speed consistently for seven months.

**PERU BALSAM**—The U. S. Board of General Appraisers has decided that a reduction of the tariff assessment of importations of this article from an ad valorem rate of 20% under provisions of Paragraph 49 of the tariff to an ad valorem rate of 10% under the provisions of paragraph 9 is allowed. On the strength of this the price has been reduced generally from \$2.65 down to \$2.45, although the former mark is maintained in some quarters, stocks being rather short.

**CASCARA SAGRADA**—The new bark can be bought for 7½c in this market today, although the old price of 8c is still maintained in some cases. Two and three year old bark commands up to 9c, and most four year old stock is held at 10c.

**SLOE BERRIES**—A heavier demand for sloe berries has resulted in dealers extending the outside range of prices on this article. Up to 50c is being asked instead of 45c. Certain lots are to be obtained at 40c.

**MALVA FLOWERS**—The old favorites are back in the limelight as usual, having succeeded in advancing themselves to the proud peak of \$1.00. They are available at 80c in certain quarters, however.

**CAMPHOR**—At losing prices, refiners of camphor do not care if they do business or not. Domestic refiners still mention 41c as the price and the Japanese refined goods is offered at 39½c or 40c at the outside. Trade is reported as very dull.

**GUALAC**—This gum is enjoying its first period of activity in several months and has dropped a dime to a 21@25c range. Much business is being done at the inside figure.

**BELLADONNA LEAVES**—One ton of leaves is reported to have been sold recently at \$1.60 a pound. Little is obtainable at less than \$1.40 today, a dollar and a half being the prevailing mark. Spot stocks are being depleted daily and it is only a question of time when the market will be stripped absolutely bare.

**DIGITALIS LEAVES**—About 30c continues as the mark for digitalis leaves. The only thing that prevents the article from being listed at a dollar or more is the fact that the large manufacturers managed to stock up with big supplies in the panic, even if they did pay fabulous sums to do it. The retailer can make a pound last a year if he wants to, so he is not concerned.

**LAUREL LEAVES**—These leaves are marked up to 6½c this week in the face of a more active market and limited stocks.

**STRAMONIUM**—Dealers are asking as high as 23½c for these leaves, but plenty of stock can be bought as low as 18c. It is believed there will be a general advance in prices toward the end of the week. There is small prospect of stock replenishments in the near future.

**CALAMUS Root**—Unbleached calamus is advanced a cent to 16c and bleached is unchanged at 35@40c.

**GENTIAN**—This root has been advanced to a minimum of 9½c.

**CARAWAY SEED**—The primary market is very strong according to reports from Holland. Quotations still are a minimum of 9½@9½c.

**CARDAMOM**—Holders usually are asking \$1.50@1.60 for choice bleached seed, with off grades going at \$1.25. Decorticated is quoted at \$1.15@1.25.

**CELERY SEED**—This article is up again a fraction on account of spots having been taken up, and 18@18½c is the ruling price range.

**FENNEL**—German fennel seed, the large variety, is offered at 30c in some quarters and is being bought eagerly at that mark. There is little of it at any figure.

**ESSENTIAL OILS**—Lemon oil is now suffering from a decline due to the exertions under which it labored to score an advance two or three weeks ago. It is now offered as low as \$1.05, being nearly down to the limit of a dollar reached late last autumn. In some cases \$1.10 is asked but little business is being done. Orange is still offering at \$1.55@1.60 according to brand, but dealers are evincing a weakening attitude and trading is being done at \$1.50. Synthetic wintergreen is up again to \$1.40@1.50. Anise oil is slated for a rise following advances cabled from China. The oil is now being offered at \$1.40 here with indications it will be held at \$1.50 next week.

**WAX**—Montan wax is advanced this week to 17@18c for the crude. No bleached montan is to be found in this market and the crude supply here is not believed to exceed fifty tons in all. Japan wax is unchanged at 13@15c.

#### CARBOLIC ACID AT \$1.30

**No New Supplies Expected for at Least Four Months**

At \$1.25 carbolic acid stopped rising. Even the biggest and most expensive sky rocket stops climbing some time and the stick falls, and so phenol has had to pause and take a rest at the \$1.25 level. But apparently the stop was only temporary—probably it merely rested on a good thick cloud and now is off again, on the first stage of its journey toward Mars.

In the last week quotations on phenol were advanced a nickel in many houses. \$1.30 was the mark quoted and persons asking for figures were given to understand that \$1.30 was not fixed, that advanced marks were likely to be given out at any time.

Apparently there is a disposition on the part of holders of stock to make the market pay all it can afford to pay before mid-summer when, it is believed, the domestic manufacturers of benzol and toluol will be in the field, and these articles will supplant, to a certain extent, phenol in the various manufactures. Four months will pass before the American steel companies begin to turn out their benzol in large quantities and in that time carbolic acid can soar to \$2.00.

#### COCOA BUTTER UP ONE CENT

Cocoa butter in bulk is advanced a cent to a minimum of about 32c in this market, in the face of an increasing demand. Temporarily, spot stocks are rather low, having been cut down by the extensive purchasing, but with receipts expected in the coming week, an easier tone is expected.

Fingers are unchanged and in lighter demand.

**WEAKNESS IN QUININE****Foreign Governments are no Longer Buying in this Market**

The first sign of weakness in quinine which has been perceptible for several months came to light in the last week when German and Java salts were offered at 25½c, half a cent below the standard at which all sorts of salts have been maintained.

Investigation disclosed the fact that foreign governments are no longer buying—not even inquiring for quinine in this market—evidently having replenished spots from the two raids on the New York market when 25,000 ounces were cleaned up.

Cable advices from Holland indicate that the Amsterdam market is easier recently and that the chances are large lots of bark and salts from Java will be withdrawn at the next auction, as producers have evinced a determination to hold on rather than part with their goods at prices below a certain mark.

One explanation of the weaker tone to the market is that Germany was trying to corner all stocks and thus leave the allies short of the article. Apparently the Kaiser found it too expensive with the enormous lots offered in Amsterdam every week or so. Certain it is that Germany has been a heavy buyer in these auctions.

Although the war has left the South American cinchona bark trade directly open to the United States—prior to last July it all went to Hamburg and Bremen—there has been no attempt made by American manufacturers to get this business.

"We have used the Java bark for making quinine salts and our customers prefer that variety," said an official of one manufacturing concern in commenting on the situation.

"Yes, since the war we have been offered large lots of South American goods, at attractive figures too, but investigation showed that it was not quite up to snuff—it was not of the standard we have been using. Since we have been able to get just what we want of the Java salts we have stuck to them. Most of the South American bark now is going to England, although until recently it was getting into Germany by way of Italy in large quantities."

**LITTLE DOING IN CAMPHOR**

Ere this it had been supposed that camphor refiners, both domestic and foreign, would have solved some way by which they could have boosted prices on their goods—but they haven't. The Japanese is quoted at 40½c; and American at 41c.

**COD LIVER OIL DROPS****Buyers Here Decline to Deprive the Kaiser of this Delicacy**

If the Germans want to eat cod liver oil and thus frustrate England's attempt to starve them out, all well and good, but this market is not going to interfere—is not going to take the food; the cod liver oil—out of the Kaiser's mouth. No sir, and the market has demonstrated that effectively by its cessation of interest in the oil of the silent fish of the North Sea.

Up to \$42 a barrel as a minimum price,

the Norsemen sent Cod liver oil, explaining that Germany was hungry for it; that Germany would pay the price to get it all, and to have a share the United States must equal or beat the Teutonic offer. For a couple of weeks importers bought a lot of this year's oil at \$42@45 a barrel. But they could not move it here. Orders were few and far between. The American demand was not so insistent as to pay any price asked. So importers have stopped buying. The oil is quoted at \$41 in a good many places.

**WINTERGREEN OIL PRICES****Middle West Producers Curtailing Shipments to the East**

Although the German market is closed to American wintergreen oil, the product has managed to sustain prices for the last few months at quotations in the neighborhood of normal. Usually Germany has taken large quantities of wintergreen oil, although in recent years the use of the synthetic article has largely supplanted the true.

Some wintergreen oil is being shipped to England at this time, but the principal part of it is being used right in this country. It is reported from the middle west, that producers are accumulating a large stock in their efforts to maintain prices. They have found it necessary to curtail shipments to the big eastern markets in order to prevent glutting them with stock. The oil has been kept so well under cover that it carries a firm tone today at prices identical with those prevailing before the new crop came through and when spots were pretty well exhausted.

**IPECAC ROOT EXPECTED****An Advance in Price Puts a Stop to all Business**

Cartagena ipecac root scored an advance last week, being held now at a minimum of \$1.95 and at \$2.00 by dealers who have any stock. There has been an increased demand noticeable which has resulted in quotations being lifted ten to fifteen cents. As usual the advance served to stifle all trading in the goods, but that amounted to little as there is such a small stock left that it would be impossible for heavy trading to continue longer than about five minutes.

Rio ipecac root is unchanged, at \$3.00, which figure is really nominal as the spot market is bare of goods.

Dealers assert that shipments will be in after the first of the month and already are making contracts.

**NO CHANGE IN MENTHOL**

No further change is noted in menthol this week, and if anything the Japanese article is in lighter demand than last week. This seems certain to be reflected in a further lowering of price if the apathy keeps up. It is quoted at \$3.05@3.10 now.

Reports from Japan state that large shipments are being held there awaiting bottoms, and that odd lots of it are being sent to Manila to be carried to this country in United States army transports with other goods awaiting shipment in the Philippines.

**RUSS CANTHARIDES OFFERED****Small Lots from the Continent and the Orient Arriving Here**

At \$6.00@6.50 a pound for whole and powdered goods, Russian cantharides are being offered more or less freely in the local market, although supplies have not been replenished to any extent for many months. Small odd lots of cantharides have found their way into this port from continental Europe and there have been imports to the Pacific coast by way of the Orient.

Several weeks ago at the first intimation that an Allied fleet intended to batter its way through the Dardanelles, Russian cantharides weakened slightly, and sold down to \$5.75 with \$6.00 the top price. However the failure of the British warships to maintain the pace at which they started forcing the straits soon caused holders to adopt a firmer tone.

Chinese blistering flies are quoted at \$1.00. After advancing and declining a dime every week for a long period, the quotation has been unchanged for more than a month. Receipts are uncertain because of the scarcity of bottoms in the Pacific trade.

**ERGOT BELOW ONE DOLLAR****Complaints that Inferior Grades Are Now Being Offered**

Both Russian and Spanish ergot have dropped to below the dollar mark, being priced at 90@95c this week. Demand for this article is light and variable, and was not strong enough to sustain the former mark of \$1.00@1.10.

Dealers are complaining that the ergot of rye now being offered from Spain is below the average grade and therefore cannot command full prices. They say that many buyers have returned goods shipped them with the explanation it was unfit for use. Ergot deteriorates with age, and nearly all goods now being offered are held over from last season or have been shipped after having been held on spot for a long time in other markets.

The Spanish production has been short, and exports therefore have been curtailed to a large extent. This accounts for the fact that the Spanish article is coupled with the Russian in price. Many dealers prefer the Spanish ergot of rye which heretofore has managed to keep the price on it maintained slightly above the figures on the other.

**PORTO RICO BAY RUM DEMAND**

Porto Rico bay rum is in stronger demand this week and is being quoted at a minimum of \$1.55, instead of \$1.52 at which it has been held for some months. The St. Thomas article is unchanged at \$2.90@3.00.

Up to \$1.65 is being asked for Porto Rico bay rum. The advance is not believed to be due to any increased demand but to diminished spot stocks, since shipments from the West Indies have become few and far between. Dealers asserted that receipts are expected at the port of New York some time after the first of the month.

## GAMBLING IN POTASH PERM.

## Clerks Taking Fliers on What They Consider a Sure Thing

"The drug market is a regular stock exchange these days," observed the pricer of a leading wholesale and importing house in New York. "Do you know that half the clerks in this establishment are taking fliers on the market—are gambling on small lots of drugs and chemicals ~~which~~ seem sure to advance in price?"

Investigation among other market men seemed to confirm this opinion. Of course, it was not possible to get any of the "gamblers" to admit their participation in the speculation, but nevertheless there seems ample evidence that juggling is being carried on.

"This drug and chemical market is next door to a sure thing for any one who will use common sense. Take carbolic acid for instance. Why when that was selling at 50c a pound everyone knew it would go to a dollar; all the trade papers prophesied it; it was a foregone conclusion. Any one with a few dollars capital could have bought a barrel or a drum and held it until pound."

"Today they are turning their attention today, when it is selling at \$1.25@1.30 a to potash salts, particularly permanganate. Already it has gone above half a dollar, and seems certainly on its way to the dollar mark and beyond. Some of the smart lads who follow the 'dope' are getting together and buying odd lots of it.

"There is a fortune to be made in speculation in the market at the present time. And the funny part of it is that nearly any one can go in and buy goods, no matter how short we are of them. If permanganate is short for instance, as it is, and there is no hope of replenishment, does the importer or wholesaler who still has a small supply left conserve it for old customers, or does he sell out all of it to one manufacturer whom he knows needs it and willingly will pay the price? No, he holds it and dribbles it away in small lots to Tom, Dick and Harry and lets outsiders lay up supplies."

It is not believed, however, that the usual big speculators are in the game so strong at the present time. There has not been opportunity for them to buy enough to interest them. They would also be unable to buy enough through dummies and pay commissions and tips two or three ways and maintain a profit.

"All the gambling that is being done in the market is being carried on by 'pikers'", said one man. "The big fellows who rounded up huge stocks of certain articles and helped to nurse the panic to a head last Autumn are not in, at least not as heavily as they were then. They can't get enough goods to handle and manipulate. They can't clean up spot stocks. Why agents for foreign countries who buy here in large quantities have to prove their identity to remove the suspicion that they may be buying to manipulate the market here."

"The speculation, I believe, is confined to minor employes in the various drug and chemical houses, to the employes and their friends—youths and men working on small salaries who are in touch with the situation and realize that certain prices are sure to continue on the up grade for a while.

## STATISTICAL LIGHT ON THE POTASH SITUATION

## How Imports of These Salts Last Month Compared With the Arrivals During February 1914

Public interest in the statistics regarding imported potash salts is keen, both by reason of their wide application in the manufacturing and other industries and the fact that the United States is still dependent upon foreign countries for practically the entire supply thereof. The following table in Daily Commerce Reports shows the imports of potash salts during the month of February, 1915, compared with February of last year.

The figures are so grouped as to show those potash salts used chiefly as fertilizers, which are entered by the long ton, and those which are used in the arts and chemical industries, of which the unit of quantity is the pound.

	Articles exported.	February, 1914.	February, 1915.	
	Quantities	Values	Quantities	Values
Fertilizer salts:				
Kainit .....	72,008 tons	\$321,723	1,852	\$18,445
Manure salts .....	12,451 do	124,422	970	14,748
Sulphate of potash .....	5,098 do	210,327	1,378	59,801
Muriate of potash .....	13,172 do	431,820	22,818	836,368
Other potash salts:				
Carbonate of potash .....	1,674,685 pounds	49,110	1,317,849	46,015
Caustic potash .....	529,166 do	19,607	308,805	17,503
Nitrate of potash .....	22,699 do	928	.....	.....
Cyanide of potash .....	5,641 do	890	266,654	39,327
Other potash salts .....	638,112 do	52,119	456,011	42,429

They buy themselves or get a friend to buy and hold for a time. There are enough of them to make their presence felt, however, and some day, when they all start to dump their holdings back on the market we will see prices do the 'slide for life.'

The retailer is not accused of trying to load up on articles in scanty supply. On the other hand he is censured for his meager purchasing tendencies.

"You'd think that small dealers and retailers would cut in and try to gather together some stocks on spec", said one man. "There would be a chance for them to do so and get away with it. I suppose they got all the lesson they needed in the stampede last August, however, when they tried to lay in supplies to last them through the whole war.

"We are filling orders, and are glad to get them too, which we would have thrown on the floor a year ago. They are ordering in smaller and smaller quantities all the time. We ship nearly everything now by parcels post; no more express matter and freight."

## POTASH RELIEF MAY COME

## Reported Plan to Bring Stocks Here From Germany

Relief in the potash situation may be nearer at hand than the end of the war, according to an official of the principal importing company in New York City.

Officials of the Imperial Government are working in Berlin on a plan to permit the export from Germany of potash to the United States—if not enough for the enormous fertilizing business, then sufficient to supply the chemical demand in this country.

This information was obtained by WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS in response to numerous inquiries from large and small dealers as to what the probable result will be in a month or so when the depleted stocks now left in this country are quite gone—for since January 30 last, not a pound has crossed the German frontier.

Although no official statement has been made public on the situation, a certain large agency for German potash producers, has received word from Berlin that plans

for the release of stocks for shipment to the United States are progressing slowly, and there are indications that it will go through.

It is said that through Americans, pressure has been brought to bear on the British government to permit the passage of cargoes of potash salts from some neutral port, or even from Hamburg or Bremen. It is intimated that the same process may liberate certain coal tar products needed in this market so badly.

The one hitch so far is believed to be Germany's fear that England, which needs potash salts as badly as the United States and which is nearly as short of coal tar products as we are, may confiscate cargoes bound to the United States after they leave neutral ports. Until Germany gets satisfactory assurance that such goods as she ships to the United States will come to American ports unmolested and will not be reexported to any country at war with her, either directly or indirectly, the shipments will be held up.

No hint of the part that Washington is taking in the proceedings has been made public as yet, but it is said that the United States is being represented in the conferences in Berlin.

## ALL POTASH SALTS POPULAR

## But the Permanganate Leads Them and Advances 20 cents

Permanganate of potash continues to lead all the other salts of this highly necessary article in popularity and now seems all set to feature an exact and pleasing impersonation of carbolic acid. In one day in the end of last week, permanganate jumped 20c to a mean low range of 60c and dealers then were reserving the right to quote 70c on the following day.

It is predicted that permanganate will go to \$1.00 before the first of the month.

Red and yellow prussiate, particularly the latter are also active in the market, the yellow commanding 45@50c and the former 55@60c.

Holders of stocks are doling out the potash salts in the smallest quantities imaginable, even to old customers.

## WAR CLAUSE IN CONTRACTS

German Potash Syndicate Protected  
If It Fails to Fill Orders

Every outstanding contract for the delivery of potash by the German Potash Syndicate is covered by a clause releasing that concern from all necessity of filling orders in case of war, is the statement of H. A. Huston, secretary of the company, which is at No. 42 Broadway.

"We are not 'up against it' as some people would imagine", said Mr. Huston. "Our contracts protect us in case of war—a clause is inserted in every contract we have made in recent years, so that now we are not required to make deliveries, although we are relieving the situation as best we can with the small stocks on hand."

The fact that a war clause was incorporated in every contract of the German Potash Syndicate here came to light in an investigation as to the headway American potash producing concerns are making. Recent reports told of the development of the kelp industry along the Pacific coast where it is said submarine cutting machines have already harvested a big crop. In New York city it was reported last week that 150 tons of Pacific ocean kelp potash had been sold.

"We have no knowledge of any operations being in progress at this time", said Mr. Huston. "There is some little potash being extracted from the kelp, the same as some farmers leach potash out of ashes in the old fashioned way. But remember, the United States normally uses about a million and a quarter tons of potash—that the chemical trade takes about 17,000 tons. That's a lot of potash and it will take a lot of kelp to produce it."

"This concern—the German Potash Syndicate—has been approached by members of the kelp company, to make contracts for kelp potash. These people seem to imagine that we are in a hole. But we're not. Every contract outstanding, every contract made in the last few years, bears a war clause in it, releasing us from filling orders in case of war."

"As far as the kelp beds in the Pacific are concerned, of course there is potash in that kelp. But so is there gold in sea water, if you can afford to try to find it. It is a slow and expensive process to abstract the potash from the kelp and although the industry might be developed if Germany were shut off from shipping to this country for five or ten years, still, the very moment the German supply centre was opened, it could undersell the kelp products."

"The dried 16% kelp potash can hold its own I suppose with German mined potash at the present inflated war prices. But at normal prices it could not and never could. The kelp is taken from the water, is then cut in four inch sections and dried. Then the potash is abstracted in a slow and comparatively expensive process. In the Stassfurt district of Germany it is mined practically pure, or water soluble, anyway. We market grades of 12, 16, 20, 25, and 50 per cent."

"As far as the Searles Lake, Cal., potash deposit is concerned, as near as we can learn there is much activity there—in litigation. They have run a branch railroad to the lake, I understand, and there is a small factory there, but it is evident that

the output has not affected the market in the slightest degree."

"A new felspar proposition in the Canadian northwest is receiving some publicity. The promoters of this property came to us, to sell us potash. They evidently thought we must buy it at any price to fill orders. Apparently they can't afford to market it much cheaper than what the little stuff now available here commands. And they'll never have another market like the present one as far as high prices are concerned. This ground felspar runs about 9% in potash, but it is another expensive process to extract it."

"As far as the recently reported deposits in Spain are concerned the United States consular report covering that states that it is believed there may be enough extracted annually to supply the needs of Spain. Now Spain consumed about 8,000 tons a year, a good deal less than some American states. The potash is near Barcelona, and already there is legislation being prepared to prohibit any exports—in fact I believe there is an embargo against shipping any potash in effect now. It is believed in Spain that the government there will take over the potash deposits as the German government did several years ago."

"Germany usually takes about half the potash produced, exporting half of what is left, or a quarter of the supply to the United States. Then the rest of the world has taken the other 25%."

## CONTINENTAL DRUG MARKETS

The following notes on drugs and chemicals chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets from February 16 to 20:

**BALSAMS**—Peru has advanced to M.24 per kilo., and even M.30 has been paid in Hamburg, owing to increased demand. Fresh imports are looked for, when prices are expected to be cheaper. Tolu quiet, but firm at M.6.80.

**BENZOIC ACID** ex toluol has been sold from first-hands at about M.300 per 100 kilos.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** has been active at from M.140 to M.145 per 100 kilos.; stocks are very small, and there are great difficulties in the way of obtaining fresh supplies from U. S. A.

**ERGOT** has suddenly advanced owing to increased demand; from M.6 to M.6.50 per kilo. has been paid in Hamburg, and M.6.75 is asked for Spanish.

**HYDRASTIS** is not obtainable below M.60 per kilo.; stuff afloat is obtainable at lower prices at buyer's risk.

**IPPECACUANHA**—Rio has been sold at M.35 and Cartagena at M. 25; demand has been active.

**LIME**—From February 1 quicklime was advanced by the Rheinsche Westfälische Kalkwerke M.5 per wagon.

**LITHIUM SALTS**—Makers have advanced their prices by 10 per cent., and may go still higher.

**MERCURY** is more freely offered from M.225 to M.235 per bottle.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL)**—Bergamot containing 35 to 37 per cent. esters is quoted M.24.50. Cajuput is M.2.50 per bottle. Eucalyptus remains dear at M.4.20; demand is very small. Orange is quoted M.14 for prompt delivery from Genoa. American Pepper-mint oil is M.13.50, H. G. H. M.17, and Todd's M. 17.50. Japanese has been sold at M.12.75 to M.13 per kilo.

**OILS (FIXED) AND FATS**—The demand is rather active. Rapeseed quiet at M.147. Cottonseed is scarce at M.110 to M.115 for English refined. Soya-beans also scarce at M.115. Palm-kernel very scarce at M.145. Lagos Palm firm at M.125. Hankow Wood quiet at M.95. Coconut (German) dearer at M.150. Castor very firm; first-pressing M.275 and second-pressing at M.245. Groundnut is scarce at from M.120 to M.125. Tallow is very firm, only small quantities being offered; Food tallow at from M.135 to M.140; soap-manufacture quality is M. 128 to M.130. Whale has advanced considerably; medicinal is quoted at M.116 to M.120 per barrel; whale oil No. 0 is quoted at M.102 per 100 kilos. in barrels; No. 1, M.90 per 100 kilos. Finest Japanese Fish in cases M.85, and ordinary M.76 per 100 kilos. Linseed has been active, and as the present price of whale oil is higher many dealers have sold their stocks and bought linseed. Dutch oil is quoted M.93 and German at M.98, for delivery in May.

**OLIVE OIL**—Advices from the chief French centres state that there has been a fair arrival of business since export permits have been issued. Exportation from Tunis has been entirely prohibited, even to French ports, and this has precipitated an advance, inasmuch as the old stocks available at Marseilles from that source are unfortunately very small. The fact that the Italian crop-yield is very poor is likely to divert more demand to French and Spanish qualities. Quotations in Marseilles are as follows: Sfax extra, Fr.150 to Fr.155; ditto, second pressing, Fr. 133; Algerian fine, Fr. 123 to Fr. 129; Borjas superfine, Fr. 138 to Fr. 142; Aragon superfine, Fr. 155 to Fr. 160; Levant fine, Fr. 115 to Fr. 120; Bintonto extra, Fr. 180 to Fr. 185.

These prices are understood "casks to be returned" for French qualities, and delivered customs warehouses for other descriptions.

## DRUG EXPORTS TO ENGLAND

During the period March 4 to 10, inclusive, the following produce has arrived from the United States at the English ports enumerated below. Goods in transit are not included. The figures denote packages where not specifically described:

## TO LONDON

Acetic acid (New York) brls. 10  
Acids (Portland, Me.) brls. 37, pkgs. 30  
Chemicals, medicines, perfumery, etc. (New York) pkgs. 1,215

Divi-divi (New York) 162

Glucose (New York) pkgs. 1,935

Lemon oil (Syracuse) cs. 4,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cs. 68

Liquorice-paste (New York) cs. 200

Peppermint oil (New York) cs. 42

Petrolatum (New York) brls. 130

Pimento (New York) 165

Potash bromide (New York) cs. 100

Potash carb. (New York) 24

Potash, caustic (New York) cks. 22, dms. 42

Roots, barks, herbs, etc. (New York) bgs. 53

Saltpetre (New York) bgs. 126

Tartar emetic (New York) brls. 20

Acetic acid (New York) 27

Alumina oxide (New York) brls. 124

Drugs, medicines, etc. (New York) cs. 254,

(Boston) cs. 85

Roots (New York) bls. 23

Rosin (Savannah) brls. 1,400

Zinc oxide (New York) 500

Acetic acid (New York) 27

Dextrin (Philadelphia) bgs. 215

Rosin (Savannah) brls. 1,400

Acetic acid (New York) 27

Chemical prod. (New York) brls. 54

## TO MANCHESTER

Dextrin (Philadelphia) bgs. 215

Rosin (Savannah) brls. 1,400

Acetic acid (New York) 27

Chemical prod. (New York) brls. 54

## TO HULL

Acetic acid (New York) 27

Chemical prod. (New York) brls. 54

**RUSSIAN AGENTS ACTIVE****Opening of the Port of Archangel Will Stimulate Trade**

Activity on the part of agents representing the Russian government is renewed with the advent of spring and the prospect of an opening of the port of Archangel, early in June. It is expected that supplies will be rushed through to this port in the White Sea as soon as ice will permit. It is rumored that an allied British and Russian fleet will convoy a squadron of freighters to Archangel and give battle to any German warships which may attempt to intercept the passage.

England has sent two ice breakers from Canadian waters to break a channel through to Archangel as soon as the ice is thin enough which should be in two months. This will give Russia another port again, and, if supplies can be got by the German fleet, will facilitate the refitting of the heavy Russian reserve columns now being mobilized.

Much American goods have been sent to Russia by way of Vladivostok and across Siberia.

The forcing of the Dardanelles would give Russia new ports on the Baltic accessible to the outside world, and the allied fleet may batter its way through to Constantinople before Archangel is free from ice.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD GOES UP**

Following advices from the London market that dragon's blood had shown an advance in the face of depleted stocks, holders of goods in this market advanced prices during the last week in anticipation of buying here for export.

Little was available here at 30c although a quarter previously was the inside figure. Up to 75c is being asked for the ordinary mass dragon's blood.

Reeds are offered at 75c and are in light supply. No change in reeds is reported from the London market, and it is believed they are nominal there.

**GOOD-BYE, LITTLE SURGEON****After Over 2,000 Years of Service Leeches are Disappearing**

"Yes, sir." After over two thousand years of faithful service it seems as though the little surgeon will retire from business.

The European war threatens to cut off the supply of leeches.

Time was when a leech aquarium was part of the fixtures of every apothecary's shop; they even survived till the "drug store" days. Many of us can remember in the days of our apprenticeship, that it was one of our earliest duties to change the water in the leech jar and call the roll or remove the dead. We could recall thrilling episodes when we forgot to replace the muslin over the jar and the snakey occupants escaped and by their ill-timed appearance in public caused consternation amongst the feminine customers.

Only a few years and the leech jar will be seen only in museums, an object of curiosity pointed out as a relic of barbarous days.

The art of phlebotomy has disappeared and the usefulness of the leech has been on the wane for some time. Since the invention of grease paints and the consequent rise of grease paint artists, the black eye (the last remaining use for the leech) has lost its horrors. The injured "window" can be so beautifully disguised that services of the humble leech are no longer required and it has become a pitiful laggard on the stage.

In its heyday it has administered unto Kings and the great Herodotus wrote in its praise. Its fame resounded down the arch of time even unto our day, only to perish miserably, "unhonored, unlamented and unsung."

Such is the fate of all things. All our progress and achievement is built on the graves of ancient institutions, and though many of them seem in our time crude and ridiculous, let us pass on them lightly, for invariably they pointed in the right direction and proved finger posts on the road to scientific investigation.

Let us add a bay to the laurel of the leech.—*Journal of The California Drug Clerks.*

**MAY RENT LEECHES IN FUTURE**

Black eyes are at a premium these days with leeches quoted at \$6.50@7.00 a hundred by importers. And there are so few on hand that wholesalers are thinking of renting them instead of selling them hereafter.

Instead of being sold by the thousand or the hundred, leeches today are sold by the dozen. Unless some are received pretty soon they won't be sold at all.

In London two weeks ago they were quoted at 1.12c per dozen, subject to advance, by a leading drug firm.

**METRIC SYSTEM FOR DRUGS**

It will be of interest to exporters of drugs and chemicals to know that Great Britain has adopted the metric system in the new British Pharmacopoeia. This is the official formulary for medicine and pharmacy. The action was taken by the British Medical Council, which is a representative but not a Government body.

The effect will be that prescriptions will have the quantities expressed in metric terms. The system is optional with the retailer. As the strength of drugs as well as quantities are now expressed metrically, the druggists will order from the wholesaler in these terms. The pharmacopoeias of practically all countries, including the United States, are now in the international metric system.

**GUM GUAIAC SHORT SUPPLY**

From a range of 30@35c gum guaiac has advanced a nickel and now is quoted chiefly at 40c. This is just another case where stocks have not been replenished for some time, where the demand was never excessive and where spots gradually decreased almost to the vanishing point before dealers realized how short supplies were. Then in view of irregular receipts, prices were advanced.

**ITALIAN GOODS RECEDE****Essential Oils are Back Again to the Old Level**

After bracing sharply for a week, and in some instances scoring an advance in prices, the market on all Italian goods fell away at the end of last week to its old status, and in most instances where advances had been made, the quotations were set back to old marks.

The only explanation given was the light demand would not support higher prices.

Several essential oils—the Messina essences—took on a firmer tone for a week or ten days and the inside marks were jacked up a trifle by importers to show their independence. These oils have sunk back again to the old stand, having climbed clear out of business channels in their effort to score a rise.

Small dealers and retailers argue this way: If Italy goes to war it will be on the side of the Allies. If that be so, then England's chances of remaining mistress of the seas will be enhanced just so much by the addition of the Italian fleet. Consequently there will be just as much of Italian products shipped from Italian ports as in the past. There will be less stringency in bottoms because the addition of the Italian units to the allied fleet will make allied shipping safer, and all the way round things will be easier.

Bulls on the market argue, however, that immediately Italy enters the war there will be a falling off in exports because all the available men will be bearing arms and there will not be employees enough to man the various industries and agricultural occupations. Ample precedent for these opinions is shown in France, which although at war with ports open has fallen off tremendously in manufactures and trade, both foreign and domestic.

It is figured in this market, however, that with the United States the principal—in fact the only customer for Italy's oils, there can still be a large falling off in production and shipment and still be more than enough exported to supply this country.

**NEW LOW MARK IN ALOIN**

A cut in aloin was announced last week, the new low mark being 80c as compared to 87½c before. The reduction follows the arrival of several lots of aloes of the Barbados description, which sent the market on the raw material down, and therefore eased the minds of manufacturers who had been worrying over the outlook of replenishing supplies.

Barbados aloes are easier this week, being in supply at \$1.00 in some instances, whereas until the last receipts, \$1.15 was the mean mark. Cape aloes still are quoted at 9@10c and Socotrine at 13@14c.

**NAPHTHALENE'S SCARCITY**

Coincidentally with cable messages from England that the London market on naphthalene was advanced because of the pressure on coal tar derivatives, came the increase on ball and flake in this market, from a range of 3½@4c to a new basis of 4½@4¾c.

**NO CHANGE IN WAR RISKS****But Freight Rates are Advanced on Shortage of Bottoms**

Despite the falling off in shipping, and possibly for that reason, there has been no change in war risks in the last two weeks. Maximum rates still obtain to Scandinavian ports; there is a high rate to English ports, and no vessels are insured free of British capture. There has been an easement in South American rates to both Atlantic and Pacific ports since the sinking of the Dresden.

However, freight rates are mounting apace, on quotations. That's all it amounts to, as there are no bottoms to be had and everything in sight is booked way ahead. This applies, of course, entirely on exports. Freighters are steaming westward in ballast. Europe and England having little but mail and refugees to send to the United States.

It is said that arms and ammunition manufacturers, as well as automobile truck makers have taken the cargo room on nearly every boat which is scheduled to leave this port for two months. Latest reports have it that steel companies here are shipping submarines in sections to Canada for shipment to England. It is against the international law to make a submarine here and sell it to a warring nation, but it is perfectly legal to sell the torpedoes, without which the submarine is useless.

Most of the chemicals which were snapped up here in the first few months of the war and shipped to England were taken only for use in the manufacture of explosives. Recently since plants here have been enlarged and begun to run night and day the raw materials are used here in the making of explosives and little of the basic chemicals are sent across the Atlantic.

**DIMETHYLAMINOANTIPYRINE****And other Medicaments no Longer Can Be Shipped from Switzerland**

The prohibition of exportation from Switzerland established by the decree of September 18th, 1914, in respect of medicaments and disinfectants, is held to apply to the following articles:-

Acetanilide (antifebrine); acetone; acetyl-salicylic acid; citric acid; salicylic acid and salicylate of soda; tartaric acid; adrenaline, natural or artificial, and other extracts of the suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paranephine, epinephrine, etc.); agar; aloes; antipyrene apomorphine; arecoline and its salts; atropine and its salts; balsam of Peru, natural or artificial; bismuth and its salts; bromine and its salts; caffeine and its salts; chloroform for narcotics; cocaine and its salts and combinations; codeine and its salts; collodion; cresol and soapy solutions thereof; diethylmalonyl urea and its salts; veronal; dimethylaminoantipyrine, pyramidone; dionine; sulphuric ether, pure or unrefined; formaldehyde (formaldehyde, formic aldehyde, formol), liquid; glycerine, pure; heroine; castor oil; iodine and its salts; iodoform; ipecacuanha root; lanoline (wool grease); mastic; mercury and its salts; morphine and its salts; naphthalene; novocain; opium and powders of opium, extracts, tinctures; paraffin, solid or liquid; paraformaldehyde; permanganate

of potash; phenacetin; phenol (carbolic acid), pure; paprika; quinine hydrochlorate and sulphate; cinchona bark; rhubarb root; salol; saltpetre; salvarsan; neosalvarsan; santonin; scopolamine (hyoscine); ergot of rye, semen contra; sulphate of copper; tannin; theobromine and its salts and combinations; tropacocaine and its combinations; vaseline.

**COLOMBIAN DRUG MARKET****By Meeting European Prices the U. S. Can Sell More Goods**

Consul Ross Hazeltine writing from Cartagena on the Colombian market says:

The imports of drugs, chemicals, and medicines into this consular district during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, reached a value of \$297,837, according to statistics compiled by this consulate. A considerable portion of this amount consists of patent medicines, which are subject to a very high import duty amounting to \$1 per kilo. (\$0.45 per pound) on these patent medicines the formulas of which have been registered and patented in Colombia and \$2 per kilo (\$0.90 per pound) on those patent medicines not registered nor patented in Colombia.

Of the total imports, the United States furnished 46 per cent, which was much more than twice as much as its nearest competitor. If European prices on certain chemicals can be met or approximated, imports from the United States can be materially increased. The complete statistics showing imports of drugs and chemicals (exclusive of acetic acid) by countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, are as follows: From the United States, \$133,239; Germany, \$49,705; France, \$44,580; England, \$33,646; Spain, \$4,974; all other countries, \$24,692; total, \$290,836. Imports of acetic acid, which is separately classified, amounted to \$7,001, of which \$3,901 came from England. This item added to the general classification gives a grand total of \$297,837.

In spite of high prices patent medicines appear to be very popular in this community. There is considerable advertising, mostly in the daily newspapers, which grant liberal terms for standing advertisements. The field is regularly covered by traveling salesmen, and this fact, together with direct and frequent steamship service, has been a vital factor in American success.

Large quantities of caustic soda, for use in soap factories, are imported from the United States and England; until 1914 all caustic soda was purchased in England. One of the largest buyers has now shifted to the American market and is satisfied with his connections. Another would buy from the United States if the prices were as low as British prices. Caustic soda is packed in drums of 750 to 800 pounds each, silicate of soda in drums of 650 and 700 pounds each.

The attention of American exporters of drugs, chemicals, and medicines is called to the fact that the import duty is levied on the gross weight and includes the covering packages. Shipments should, therefore, be packed as lightly as is consistent with safety, and the proper weight in kilograms marked on the containers. It is usually sufficient to quote prices f. o. b. New York.

**ECHOES OF THE DRUG PANIC****Heard To-day in the Answers of the Retailers to the Jobbers**

Time is showing just how great a stampede occurred in the local drug and chemical market from the beginning of the war last August to the middle of September when the panic began to subside.

"We knew then that it was a crisis for the business; that it was one of the wildest panics we had ever been through, but we did not, could not realize its enormity and its far reaching effects then", said the price of a leading wholesaler and distributor.

"Now we have ample proof of it in the fact that today, seven months after the stampede is over, small dealers, retailers, manufacturers—everybody, is still well supplied with stocks of nearly everything.

"Recently", he continued, "I tried to drum up trade among old customers from whom I had not received a line nor an order in more than six months asking if they are trading somewhere else or have gone out of business or what. Here is the reply I received.

Dear Sir—

No, we have not forgotten that you are still in business, and we too are still at the old stand. We have not ordered anything because we do not need it. We bought enough goods last autumn to last us a year, or maybe a year and a half if we are as economical with them as we should be to make up for the excessive prices we paid. Yours truly.

"The letter is indicative of thousands received in this market in response to inquiry for business.

This situation is largely responsible for the artificial tone of the market today. That the market is bolstered on illogical premises cannot be contradicted, because, for an example, an article of foreign supply, with limited stocks here, cannot show a firm tone, cannot be advanced in price, without destroying all interest in itself, without scaring off any possible purchasers. There are certain products of Germany, Austria and Turkey which are not being imported here. Stocks cannot be replenished further from England or the Continent because there they are exhausted too. The negligible spots here represent the entire supply. But do dealers conserve them, gradually advancing prices as time goes on and stocks diminish? No, the trade would not permit it, would not buy at higher prices and holders of goods have not enough faith in the situation to hold what they have until such time as those who need the articles must pay the price. They realize they might have to wait a year, at least six months, because small dealers are so well stocked up, and they fear that before that time has elapsed the war may be ended and supplies will be forthcoming.

**AN M. D. IS FOUND GUILTY**

Dr. H. Hibbe of 150 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York, was convicted Monday in Special Sessions of failing to keep a proper record of prescriptions under the anti-drug law. He was remanded for a week for sentence. Assistant District Attorney Wilmot brought out that in one drug store on Third Avenue sixty-five ounces of cocaine had been sold on Dr. Hibbe's prescription in eighteen months.

The largest sale in any one of a chain of well-known drug stores, it was testified, was three ounces in a year.

## RED CROSS WORK IN PARIS

London "Chemist" Correspondent  
Told What British Have Done

At a moment when British Red Cross work in Paris is "marking time," and the chief energy of this great organization in France is transferred to the central establishment at Boulogne, some account of services rendered during the past months of war-stress seemed an indispensable feature of any account of "Paris in War-time."

It was during the hour which ought to be sacred to Britons as "tea-time" that I met Mr. P. D. Collier, the well-known Paris representative of Parke, Davis & Co., at the Hotel Astoria, where Hopital Auxiliare No. 1 was installed. Six months of war has accustomed us to what would have seemed curious and noteworthy last July. That this fashionable and luxuriously upholstered hotel in the Champs Elysees should have been full of gallant, but unshorn and blood-stained Tommies from the trenches, that Mr. Collier and a well-known Anglo-Parisian medical man should walk in as officers in complete khaki uniform (how we should have marvelled last February at British uniforms within a stone's throw of the Arc de Triomphe!) seemed now the most natural thing in the world.

Equally, as if it had been a mere matter of course, Mr. Collier told me how he had now practically finished his work as head pharmacist of the British Red Cross in Paris, and was going back to his ordinary avocation.

"The Japanese Ambulance has arrived, and is going to take over the Hotel Astoria now," he explained. "Our principal headquarters were long ago removed to Boulogne-sur-Mer. The British forces being now engaged in northern France, the transport of wounded to Paris would in many cases mean an unnecessarily long railway journey, and consequently much needless suffering. Boulogne is both nearer the front and nearer England."

"But this is not the only British Red Cross establishment in Paris?"

"It was not," said Mr. Collier (he spoke in the past tense). "We had a house in the Rue Troyen, another in Rue de Chaillet, while our headquarters were at the Hotel d'Iena, Avenue d'Iena. So except for the Hertford British Hospital, which is the only one of our establishments we are now 'keeping on'—we centred, so to speak, around the Arc de Triomphe here."

"And each establishment had a pharmacy?"

"Not at all. The only pharmacy—except mine here—was at the Hertford Hospital, which is outside the gates of Paris. Here I was first on the fourth floor, and then, when more beds were needed, on the sixth. My goods—for I superintended all buying—were stored at the Hotel d'Iena. I would purchase them in proper quantities, say, 6 cwt. of oint or 8 cwt. of cotton-wool—at a time, thousands of yards of gauze-strappings, hundred-weights of disinfectants, and, alas! crutches by the hundred pairs, let alone enormous stocks of drugs. I sent the whole down there, and then gave dockets or delivery orders for what was wanted at the Hotel Astoria here, or possibly for other places. I should add that the Officers' Convalescent Home on the Riviera—you will know it as the Hotel Ci-

meiz, at Nice—also draws its pharmacy from the Hotel d'Iena stores. We have a little place at the Gare du Nord, where any emergency cases arriving by rail can be promptly, if temporarily, dealt with. Dr. Mamlock (he indicated the gentleman in khaki in the drawing-room) "is our emergency surgeon. Dr. Charles Jarvis is our principal medical man at this hotel, and Dr. Leonard Robinson, the chief medical officer of the British Red Cross in Paris."

"How many beds have you here?"

"We have had as many as 400. One night—I forget the date, but I shall long remember the sight—we had 230 cases or more arrive at once. It must have been 2 A. M. about mid-October, at the time they were fighting near Ypres. There they were, all laid out in the corridor, helpless, exhausted with the long railway journey, still covered with the grime and sweat of the long battle. I assisted Dr. Jarvis to go through them all, sorting them out for the various wards, and needless to say, having them thoroughly cleaned as soon as circumstances permitted. Few bullet wounds; mostly shrapnel."

"You have never had such an influx since?"

"Never; but we recently had 200 cases, mostly frostbite—only 7 per cent. wounded. Yes, we have a medical ward, but we have had very few real 'sick'. Rheumatism and so on, of course, since the trench-war began; and, naturally, some gangrene and tetanus. Some wonderful cures of tetanus I have seen. I especially remember an artilleryman, a fine young chap of thirty or so. He had stuck by his battery till it was a wreck—the last man at the gun—then fell with his arm blown off. I never thought he would pull through, tetanus having set in. But he did, thanks to oft-repeated doses of anti-tetanus serum and enemas of chloretoe in olive oil, and is now flourishing on hematic syrup of hypophosphites."

"You receive British soldiers only?"

"We were principally here for them, of course, but we have had many others. Quite recently we had thirty Italians—Garibaldians. Another time we went to a station north of Aubervilliers to bring in a train-load of French wounded; we found them all laid out on the platform on stretchers. We had some Moroccans, too—half savages. Would snap like dogs if one happened to hurt them when dressing their wounds."

"And your staff?"

"My own men were mostly English. My pharmacy staff consisted of one dispenser (Mr. C. Hoys, of Swan's Pharmacy) and one other assistant (Mr. R. M. Hardie, of Scott's who was buyer for me). We had plenty of hard work. I have been extremely busy for months, early and late. Everything was done as in a first-class paying hospital, and the amount of urine analysis was considerable, not to say interminable. Our doctors (two physicians and seven surgeons, with three or four dressers from St. Thomas's Hospital—yes, all English, except M. de Martel, the famous French surgeon, who speaks English fluently. A splendid fellow! I saw him decorated with the Legion of Honor in that room there. What did he do? Well, he was with a field ambulance at the front when the French line was driven back. The retreating troops fell back as far as his ambulance. Seeing this, Dr. de Martel tore the

## PHYSICIAN'S ORDER NEEDED

Editor Weekly Drug Markets:

SIR: Can a R containing dionin be repeated without a doctor's order.

Please answer in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

WM. A. SAUL

NEWARK, N. J., MARCH 23, 1915.

Dionin is the trade name of ethyl-morphine hydrochloride and is in the list of articles restricted by the Federal narcotic law printed in the March number of the *Pharmaceutical Era*. A registered physician's prescription is necessary in every order calling for dionin.

Red Cross from his sleeve, shouted to the soldiers to rally, snatched a rifle from one of them, led them against the enemy, and saved the situation, but was wounded."

"And the nurses?"

"The regular staff was British, but we had some French 'auxiliaries,' and very valuable they proved. Refined ladies (most of them bore titles), they did the least attractive work of nursing with a devotion and zeal beyond all praise."

"And the staff has gone to Boulogne mostly?"

"The paid staff only. We volunteers are retiring 'until called for' and staying in Paris. We are, as I said, merely keeping open forty beds at the Hertford Hospital. For my own part, I shall look back on my Red Cross work with sincere satisfaction. I have met with some very nice fellows in my career, but never was I lucky enough to find such a patriotic and unselfish set in every way as my temporary comrades at the Hotel Astoria. It was never too late at night, never too early in the morning, for them to go at once to the bedside of a patient when necessary."

## WHY GERMANY BEAT ENGLAND

## In the Making of Dyes and How Great Britain May Fail

"The New English Dye-industry" is the title of an article by Professor Dr. Otto N. Witt in the *Chemiker Zeitung* (February 13), in which he explains how it is that the English dye-industry, which is older than the German industry and began its work under the most favorable prospects possible, has been quite outstripped by the German industry.

Professor Witt states that in the discussions about this matter in England it is not so much the need of these dyestuffs which accounts for the endeavors to establish the industry as the bitter feelings of the English because Germany dared to lay hold of a branch of industry which was founded in England. He thinks the new industry will prove to be a failure, because of the lack in England of co-operation between science and industry. The English student refuses to be professionally educated in the same way as the German student is. The latter is obliged, whether he likes it or not, to devote himself for some time to the study of scientific methods. If for the solutions of scientific industrial problems Germany had to rely upon those with whom the desire for knowledge is innate, the industry would be on the same level as

## Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from March 24 to March 30 inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

<b>ACIDS—</b>	10 drs. disinfectant, Lehn & Fink, London.	<b>MANGANESE—</b>
286 cks. arsenic, Innes, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam.	11 cs. lactic ferment, Amerman & Patterson, Copenhagen.	10 cks. chloride, Commonwealth Color & Chem. Co., Rotterdam.
2 cs. boracic, United Fruit Co., London.	4 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.	29 cs. oxide, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
50 cks. liquid carbolic, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.	100 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.	32 cks. J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.
27 cks., Marini & Brickett, Leghorn.	222 cks., 50 cks., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam.	<b>MEDICINAL &amp; MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—</b>
30 cks. oxalic, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Bremen.	4 cs., Pesoni Bray, Genoa.	25 cs. drugs, E. Fougera & Co., Havre.
<b>ALBUMEN—</b>	665 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Bremen.	9 cs. drugs, United Fruit Co., London.
74 cs., T. Rushman, Shanghai.	12 cs. benzaldehyde, J. D. Miner & Co., Bremen.	3 cs. drugs, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Rotterdam.
24 cs., Olivier & Co., Shanghai.	38 cs., G. Gennert, Bremen.	<b>DRUGS—</b>
134 cs., Stein, Hirsch & Co., Shanghai.	5 cs., Kny-Scheerer Co., Bremen.	2 cs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
13 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.	<b>CASEIN—</b>	2 cs. drugs, J. Cortado, Havana.
30 cs. dried, A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.	1,250 bgs., J. Leeming & Co., Buenos Ayres.	44 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
44 cs., W. K. John Co., Shanghai.	<b>DEXTRINE—</b>	5 cs. medicines, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
<b>ALCOHOL—</b>	50 bgs., 50 bgs., Arobal M'f'g. Co., Rotterdam.	2 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
20 drs., Lanman & Kemp, Havana	100 bgs., Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.	1 cs. drugs, Ungerer & Co., London.
<b>ALUM—</b>	50 bgs., J. S. Emerman & Co., Rotterdam.	16 cs., 22 cks. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
160 bbls. ground, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Liverpool.	<b>DIVI-DIVI—</b>	8 cs. drugs, Thos. Meadows & Co., Havre.
53 cks. ground, 40 cks. lump, Grasselli Chemical Co., Liverpool.	2,482 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao.	1 cs. drugs, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre.
<b>AMMONIA—</b>	106 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.	2 cs. drugs, J. L. Ibal, Havre.
5 cks., Geisenheimer & Co., Rotterdam.	95 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Curacao.	3 cs. drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
8 cks. persulphate, General Drug Co., Rotterdam.	38 sacks, Heilborn, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.	4 cs. medicine, Monticelli Bros., Genoa.
57 cks. muriate, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Liverpool.	<b>EXTRACTS—</b>	6 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.
<b>ARSENIC—</b>	8 cs. hops, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam.	2 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott, Havre.
152 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.	82 cs. rennet, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Copenhagen.	5 cs. drugs, Thos. Meadows & Co., Havre.
<b>BALSAMS—</b>	14 cs., Pisani Bros., Genoa.	<b>NAPHTHALENE—</b>
5 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America.	420 bgs. tannic, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.	25 cks., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
28 cs. tolu, Dodge & Olcott, Puerto Colombia.	34,078 bgs. quebracho, South Am. Bank, Santa Fe.	146 cks., Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., London.
3 cs. copaiba, American Trading Co., Maracaibo.	18,744 bgs. quebracho, Nat'l. City Bank, Santa Fe.	190 cks., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
22 cs. copaiba, W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo.	13,278 bgs. quebracho, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe.	523 cks., Southern Pacific Co., Bremen.
<b>BARIUM—</b>	15,900 bgs. quebracho, G. Amsinck & Co., Santa Fe.	<b>OILS—</b>
172 cks. binoxide, Muller, Schall & Co., Rotterdam.	<b>FLOWERS—</b>	150 iron drs., 160 iron drs. tar oil, Wakem & McLaughlin, Rotterdam.
71 cks. chloride, Geisenheimer & Co., Rotterdam.	1 cs. saffron, P. E. Andersen & Co., Havre.	100 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Piaraeus.
45 cks. chloride, Standard Salt Co., Rotterdam.	10 cs. chamomile, Allaire, Woodward & Co., Bremen.	175 bbls. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Calamata.
<b>BARKS—</b>	<b>GELATIN—</b>	12 bbls. olive, C. Athanasopoulos, Calamata.
609 bs. chinchona, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.	8 cs., Rose & Frank, Rotterdam.	115 bbls. olive, Nassiacos Import Co., Calamata.
6 cs. chinconia, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.	59 cs., 150 cs., 67 cs., Paul Puttmann, Rotterdam.	40 bbls. olive, Ravazaula Bros., Calamata.
<b>BAY RUM—</b>	24 cs., Paul C. Zulhke, Rotterdam.	20 bbls. olive, J. Livas, Calamata.
4 cs., S. G. Heacock, Kingston.	40 cs., 60 cs., Paul Puttmann, Rotterdam.	6 cs. cedarat, Muhleins & Kropff, Rotterdam.
1 cs., H. T. Vars, Kingston.	<b>GLYCERIN—</b>	14 cks. aniline, American Dyewood Co., Havre.
1 cs., A. V. Morris, Kingston.	250 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London.	100 cks. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Havre.
1 bx., L. H. Pretzoldt, Kingston.	400 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.	17 cs. essential, Ungerer & Co., London.
8 bbls., George Preston, Ponce.	<b>GUMS—</b>	35 cs. olive, J. Ravotta, Genoa.
25 cs., Park & Tilford, Ponce.	25 kegs aloes, Schieffelin & Co., London.	65 cs. olive, A. Ronci & Co., Genoa.
80 bbls. $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., Born Distilling Co., San Juan.	<b>HERBS—</b>	51 cs. olive, C. Friedenberg & Co., Genoa.
<b>BERRIES—</b>	22 bs., Olivette & Co., London.	500 cs., 100 cs. olive, L. Gandolfi & Co., Genoa.
21 bgs. sloe, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn.	15 bs., Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.	<b>INDIGO—</b>
20 bgs. juniper, J. W. Schaefer, Leghorn.	<b>HYDROSULFITE—</b>	135 cs. olive, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa.
100 bgs. dried, Corning & Co., Rotterdam.	990 cks., A. Kutroff, Rotterdam.	25 cs. olive, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Palermo.
22 bgs. cubeb, Jas. B. Horner, Singapore.	96 bbls., 545 cks., W. A. Mitchell & Co., Rotterdam.	35 cs. olive, C. D. Stone & Co., Palermo.
<b>BLEACHING POWDER—</b>	<b>IRON—</b>	7 cks. codoil, W. S. Job & Co., Halifax, N. S.
38 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.	2 cs. albuminate, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.	320 bbls. codoil, W. S. Job & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
<b>BLOOD—</b>	<b>LEAVES—</b>	4 cs. orange, Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston.
12 cs. dragon's blood, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., London.	10 bs. bucho, 2 bs. senna, McKesson & Robbins, London.	50 cs. olive, G. Rossano & Bros., Genoa.
<b>CALCIUM—</b>	31 cs. senna, Simpson, Spence & Young, Genoa.	50 cs. olive, T. Cantoni, Leghorn.
71 cks. chloride, Geisenheimer & Co., Rotterdam.	10 bs., W. Benkert, Leghorn.	200 bbls. sulphur oil, G. Amsinck & Co., Leghorn.
<b>CAMPHOR—</b>	5 bs. cocoa, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., South Pacific.	15 cks., 50 cs. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Leghorn.
200 cs., Riker, Hegeman Co., Kobe.	10 bs. liverwort, W. Benkert, Bremen.	650 cs., olive, F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn.
150 cs., Stanley & Jordon & Co., Yokohama.	100 cs. juice, Lehn & Fink, London.	100 cs. olive, Henderson Bros., Leghorn.
25 cs., Thomas Arhus, Yokohama.	100 cs. juice, Jas. P. Smith Co., London.	50 cs. olive, J. V. Labate & Co., Leghorn.
75 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Yokohama.	10 puncheons, juice, C. Tenant & Sons, Kingston.	100 cs. olive, Cella Bros., Leghorn.
<b>CHALK—</b>	20 cks., prussiate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Rotterdam.	175 cs. olive, J. Solari, Leghorn.
66 cs. burnt, Gabriel & Schall, Rotterdam.	80 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen.	100 bbls. olive, A. Cameron & Co., Leghorn.
<b>CHEMICAL PREP.—</b>	<b>LIME—</b>	35 cs. olive, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Leghorn.
50 pkgs., 40 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam.	200 cs. juice, Lehn & Fink, London.	750 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Leghorn.
2 cs., Helena, Rubenstein & Co., Rotterdam.	500 cs. juice, Jas. P. Smith Co., London.	205 bbls., 1,364 cs. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.
86 cs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam.	10 puncheons, juice, C. Tenant & Sons, Kingston.	
5 cks. fluoride of chrom, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.	20 cks., juice, J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.	
2 cs., 232 cks., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam.	51 cs. juice, J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.	
80 cks., Roessler, Hasslacher Chem. Co., Rotterdam.		

## Importations—Cont'd

45 bbls. olive, Muller, Schall & Co., Naples.  
 600 bbls., 300 bbls. cottonseed oil, Mitsui & Co., Shanghai.  
 20 cs. cassia oil, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Hongkong.  
 240 cs. aniseed oil, Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.  
 40 cs. aniseed oil, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.  
 10 cs. Haarlem, Chas. Tilly, Inc., Rotterdam.  
 15 cs., 15 cs. peanut, Rutger, Bleeker & Co., Rotterdam.  
 150 cks. tar oil, Wakem & McLaughlin, Rotterdam.  
 7 cs. ethereal, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam.  
 77 cs. peanut, Rutger, Bleeker & Co., Rotterdam.  
 28 cks. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Rotterdam.  
 270 bbls. cottonseed oil, Mitsui-Bussan Kai-sha, Shanghai.  
 58 cks. 174 cks. wood oil, A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai.  
 450 cks. nut oil, Carleton & Moffat, Shanghai.  
 560 cks. nut oil, L. C. Gillespie & Son, Shanghai.  
 450 cks. nut oil, G. W. S. Patterson & Co., Shanghai.  
 117 cks. vegetable oil, H. W. Peabody & Co., Shanghai.  
 116 cks. vegetable oil, Norden, Orth & Hastings Co., Shanghai.  
 10 cks. bean oil, Arnold Karberg & Co., Shanghai.  
 174 cks. wood oil, Patterson Boardman & Knapp, Shanghai.  
 670 pgs. cocoanut oil, Philippine Oil Co., Manila.  
 60 cs. aniseed oil, H. W. Peabody & Co., Hongkong.  
 20 cs. aniseed oil, Antione Chiris, Hongkong.  
 30 cs. essential, Netherlands Trad'g. Co., Hongkong.  
 20 cs., 25 cs. essential, Brit. Bank of North America, Hongkong.  
 8 cs. palm, Swan & Finch, Liverpool.  
 10 cks. colza, Mock, Miller Candle Co., Havre.  
 20 cks. palm kernel oil, Swan & Finch, Liverpool.  
 15 cs. essential, Heine & Co., Bremen.  
 20 cs. winter green, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Bremen.  
 1 cs. camphor oil, J. D. Miner & Co., Bremen.  
 1 drum peach kernel oil, J. D. Miner & Co., Bremen.

OPIUM—  
 6 cs., Commercial Bank of Greece, Piraeus.  
 29 cs., Simpson, Spence & Young, Genoa.  
 15 cs., Simpson, Spence & Young, Genoa.

OXIDES—  
 5 straps, 38 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

PERFUMERY—  
 3 cs., W. A. Foster & Co., Havre.  
 4 cs., Maurice Levy, Havre.  
 5 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.  
 4 cs., E. Fougera & Co., London.  
 60 cs., 30 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.  
 35 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre.  
 19 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre.  
 5 cs., G. E. Evans Co., Havre.  
 25 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre.  
 5 cs., Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.  
 31 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre.  
 2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre.  
 36 cs., Bourgois & Co., Havre.  
 6 cs., B. E. Levy, Havre.

PETROLEUM—  
 12 drs., Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Buenos Ayres.  
 40,000 bbls., H. J. Carr, Tuxpam.  
 27,000 bbls., Texas Oil Co., Tuxpam.

PITCH—  
 50 cs. Hirsch & Schoenfield, Rotterdam.

POTASH—  
 157 bgs., 200 bgs. raw, H. J. Baker & Bro., Rotterdam.  
 14 cks., bicarbonate, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.  
 5 cks., Geisenheimer & Co., Rotterdam.  
 118 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.  
 38 cs., 20 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.  
 46 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen.

POTASSIUM—  
 5 cks., Geisenheimer & Co., Rotterdam.  
 30 cks. soda ferro cyanide, A. Klipstein & Co., Bremen.

POWDERS—  
 620 cs. soap, B. T. Babbitt Co., London.  
 35 currie, Hackfield & Co., London.  
 11 cs. milk, Ambrosia Milk Corporation, Havre.  
 56 cks. rice, Arobol M'f'g. Co., Rotterdam.  
 20 cks. starch, R. F. Lang, Rotterdam.

ROOTS—  
 40 bgs. ginger, J. Bush & Co., London.  
 14 cs. rhubarb, F. H. Cone, Shanghai.  
 1 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros., Panama.  
 5 cs. ipecac, Isaacs Brandon & Bros., Panama.  
 1 bg. ipecac, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cristobal.  
 4 bs., 17 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.  
 24 bgs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.

ROSIN—  
 50 cs., D. Heydemann, London.

SALTS—  
 32,800 bushels coarse, Middleton & Co., Turk's Island.  
 9 cks., United Fruit Co., London.  
 10 cs. epsom, Hackfield & Co., London.  
 3 cs. chemical, Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremen.  
 114 cs. incandescent, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Bremen.  
 71 kegs, epsom, Archibald & Lewis Co., Bremen.  
 200 cks. epsom, H. J. Baker & Bros., Bremen.

SEEDS—  
 483 bs. camphor, Baring Bros. & Co., London.  
 74 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Leghorn.  
 350 bgs. hemp, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Yokohama.  
 100 bgs. mustard, Baring Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.  
 65 cs. mace, Frame & Co., Rotterdam.  
 100 bgs. caraway, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Rotterdam.  
 500 bgs. caraway, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.  
 100 bgs. caraway, Lazard Freres, Rotterdam.  
 300 bgs. caraway, Rosenstein Bros., Rotterdam.  
 25 bgs. mustard, H. Langeler, Rotterdam.

SOAP—  
 3 cs., Coroneos Bros., Piraeus.  
 10 cs., Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus.  
 21 cs., General Drug Co., Rotterdam.  
 101 carboys phosphoric, Brown Bros. & Co., London.  
 500 cs. castile, Colgate & Co., Leghorn.

SODIUM—  
 5 cks. sulphate, Lehn & Fink, Rotterdam.  
 150 cs. cyanide, Can Bros., London.

SODAS—  
 10 cs. bicarbonate, Hackfield & Co., London.  
 10 cks. carbonate, United Fruit Co., Rotterdam.  
 1 csk. caustic, United Fruit Co., Rotterdam.  
 42 cks. binarzinate, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

SPONGES—  
 3 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau.  
 54 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.  
 107 bs., 26 bs. refuse, P. E. Pearce, Nassau.  
 51 bs., 1 bs. refuse, Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.  
 122 bs., 2 bs. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.  
 18 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.  
 147 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, London.  
 121 bs., 60 bs. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.  
 37 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.  
 60 bs. refuse, 61 bs. clippings, Cohen & Co., Nassau.

TARTAR—  
 40 cks. cream, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Rotterdam.  
 177 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Havre.

WAX—  
 100 cs. mineral, Schliemann Oil & Ceresine Co., Rotterdam.  
 100 cs. vegetable, Baring Bros. & Co., MoJo.  
 200 cs. vegetable, Rockhill & Vietor, Yokohama.

141 cs. vegetable, H. W. Peabody & Co., Yokohama.  
 93 bgs. mineral, Schlieman Oil & Ceresin Co., Genoa.  
 3 bgs. bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Port au Prince.  
 3 cs. bees, O. C. Kinzow & Co., Cape Haytien.  
 435 bgs. montan, Paul Bauer & Co., Rotterdam.  
 643 bgs. paraffin, Smith & Nichols, Liverpool.  
 18 bs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Ponce.

WATERS—  
 150 cs., Habicht, Braun & Co., Rotterdam.  
 1,700 cs., 3,000 cs. mineral, Apollinaris Agency Co., Rotterdam.  
 1,000 cs. mineral, C. Von der Brugh, Rotterdam.  
 131 cs. Corallo Italian Mineral Water Co., Leghorn.  
 400 cs., Apollinaris Agency, Rotterdam.  
 36 cs. Killarney, Wells, Fargo & Co., Liverpool.  
 5 cks., 50 cks. mineral, Charles & Co., Liverpool.  
 1,800 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Havre.  
 210 cs., Morris & Schrader, Havre.  
 1 csk. sherry water, J. D. Miner & Co., Bremen.

LIQUORS—  
 120 cs. rum, E. La Montagne's Sons, London.  
 2,000 cs. gin, E. La Montagne's Sons, London.  
 75 cs. gin, A. D. Shaw & Co., London.  
 100 cs. gin, G. W. Sheldon & Co., London.  
 6 cks. wine, A. Kraemer & Co., Rotterdam.  
 382 cks. beer, R. Naegeli's Sons, Rotterdam.  
 441 cks. beer, A. H. Meyer & Co., Rotterdam.  
 101 cs. wine, R. F. Lang, Rotterdam.  
 772 cs., 211 bbls. wine, 200 bbls. fernet, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.  
 780 bbls. wine, Muller, Schall & Co., Naples.  
 76 cs., 249 bbls. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Palermo.  
 25 cs. brandy, Chas. Weinacht, Rotterdam.  
 10 octaves gin, Paris, Allen & Co., Rotterdam.  
 8 hds. wine, Nohn & Sons, Rotterdam.  
 105 cs. gin, Holtz & Freystedt Co., Rotterdam.  
 100 cs. liquor, 65 cs. gin, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Rotterdam.  
 100 cs. gin, Charrot & Henry, Rotterdam.  
 170 cs. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.  
 145 cs. wine, A. Aril & Co., Genoa.  
 46 cs. wine, Grasso Bros., Genoa.  
 67 cks. wine, Penagno & Montressor, Genoa.  
 100 cs. wine, Bosco & Co., Genoa.  
 500 cs. vermouth, Wakem & McLaughlin, Genoa.  
 500 cs. vermouth, G. Aquino, Genoa.  
 125 cs. wine, J. Wile Sons & Co., Leghorn.  
 150 cs. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Leghorn.  
 166 bbls. wine, G. della Monica, Naples.  
 22 bbls. wine, S. Parisi, Naples.  
 5 cks. wine, L. Caputo, Palermo.  
 36 cs. wine, D. Russo, Palermo.  
 36 cs. wine, M. Munna & Co., Palermo.  
 10 cs. gin, W. A. Taylor & Co., Rotterdam.  
 50 cs. liquor, J. C. Bishop & Sons, Havre.  
 100 cs. liquor, Park & Tilford, Havre.  
 100 cs. liquor, H. E. Gourd, Havre.  
 30 cs. wine, Mouquin Restaurant & Wine Co., Havre.  
 300 cs. champagne, C. F. Schmidt & Peters, Havre.  
 100 cs. liquor, Charles & Co., Havre.  
 142 cs. champagne, Knickerbocker Import Co., Havre.  
 79 cs. wine, A. Baldwin & Co., Havre.  
 15 cs. champagne, O. G. Hempstead & Co., Havre.  
 897 cs. champagne, W. G. & E. G. Murphy Co., Havre.  
 16 cs. wine, C. H. Arnold & Co., Havre.  
 15 cs. wine, Stanley Co., London.  
 60 cs. bitters, 40 cs. sloe gin, Smith & Darling, London.  
 100 cs. gin, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., London.  
 23 cs. ale, J. Olwell & Co., London.

## Importations—Cont'd

25 cs. rum, E. La Montagne's Sons, London.  
 36 cs. wine, J. B. De Lama, London.  
 20 cs. wine, J. Leiter, London.  
 800 cs. gin, E. La Montagne's Sons, London.  
 50 cs., 8 cks. gin, W. Taylor & Co., London.  
 20 cs. gin, J. R. Peeble & Sons Co., London.  
 1,700 cs. gin, Tanguerson, Gordon & Co., London.  
 50 cs. wine, Perry, Ryer & Co., London.  
 5 cks. brandy, R. B. Henry & Co., Havre.  
 125 cs. liquor, Lazard Freres, Havre.  
 25 cs. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.  
 24 cs. wine, Brooks & Miller, Rotterdam.  
 15 cks. wine, C. D. Stone & Co., Rotterdam.  
 150 hhd. stout, T. McMullen & Co., Swansea.  
 100 hhd. stout, J. Butler, Swansea.  
 35 hhd. stout, Hudson Distributing Co., Swansea.  
 5 cs. wine, Acker, Merrill & Condit, Bristol.  
 12 cs. wine, Pitt & Scott L't'd, Bristol.  
 20 cs. wine, Gerhard & Hey, Bristol.  
 135 cs. wine, Mouquin Restaurant & Wine Co., London.  
 50 cs. whiskey, Charratt & Henry, London.  
 100 cs. whiskey, Picker Bros., London.  
 50 cs. whiskey, W. A. Taylor & Co., London.  
 100 cs. whiskey, Park & Tilford, London.  
 100 cs. whiskey, B. B. Davis Co., London.  
 100 cs. whiskey, Central Wine & Liquor Co., London.  
 50 cs. whiskey, T. J. Molloy, London.  
 100 cs. whiskey, M. J. Jennings & Co., London.  
 100 cs. whiskey, H. Kroger & Co., London.  
 50 cs. whiskey, S. Strauss & Co., London.  
 50 cs. whiskey, W. A. Taylor & Co., London.  
 200 cs. gin, F. O. De Luze & Co., London.  
 37 cs. rum, J. Wile Sons & Co., London.  
 50 cs. gin, West Shore Wine & Liquor Co., London.  
 5 octavos rum, W. A. Taylor & Co., London.  
 500 cs. ale, H. P. Finlay & Co., London.  
 300 cs. champagne, G. S. Nichols & Co., Havre.  
 75 cs. wines, J. Azzaretti, Genoa.  
 25 cks. vermouth, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.  
 30 cks. wine, Caldwell & Co., Genoa.  
 54 cs. wine, G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.  
 200 cs. liquor, F. Vitelli & Son, Leghorn.  
 20 cs. wine, W. A. Taylor & Co., Madeira.  
 32 cs. whiskey, W. A. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.  
 150 cs. stout, Wakem & McLaughlin, Liverpool.  
 400 cs. whiskey, 25 kilds stout, A. D. Shaw & Co., Liverpool.  
 9 cs. sherry wine, S. J. Mackie, Liverpool.  
 24 cs., 35 cs. wine, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Liverpool.  
 30 cs. wine, J. Wile Sons & Co., Liverpool.  
 50 cs. wine, Morton & Co., Liverpool.  
 88 cs. wine, C. F. Schmidt & Peters, Liverpool.  
 45 cs. wine, E. La Montagne's Sons, Liverpool.  
 300 cs. wine, C. Schmidt & Peters, Havre.  
 253 cs. wine, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Havre.  
 100 cs. benedictine, Wakem & McLaughlin, Havre.  
 46 cs. wine, 84 cs. liquor, J. Wile Sons & Co., Havre.  
 50 cs. brandy, Overton & Co., Liverpool.  
 242 cs. wine, S. J. Frank & Co., Liverpool.  
 60 cs. wine, Wakem & McLaughlin, Liverpool.  
**SPICES—**  
 250 bgs. pepper, Old & Wallace, London.  
 100 sacks mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., London.  
 40 bgs. ginger, J. Bush & Co., London.  
 140 sacks mustard, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., London.  
 50 sacks mustard, Brown Bros. & Co., London.  
 800 bgs. pepper, Baring Bros. & Co., London.

350 bs. cloves, Leinster, Lassen & Co., London.  
 357 bs. ginger, Frame & Co., London.  
 11 bgs. ginger, H. Marquardt & Co., Kingston.  
 18 bgs. ginger, W. & A. Leaman, Kingston.  
 289 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.  
 23 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.  
 60 bgs. chillies, Dodwell & Co., Kobe.  
 1,200 bs. cassia, Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.  
 73 cs. chillies, Wasserman & Co., Yokohama.  
 89 pgs. cassia, J. W. Phyfe & Co., Rotterdam.  
 700 bgs. caraway, J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam.  
 100 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Rotterdam.  
 39 bgs., 123 cs. nutmegs, Lewis German & Co., Rotterdam.  
 170 cs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., Rotterdam.  
 221 bgs. white, 398 bgs. black pepper, Littelejohn & Co., Singapore.  
 73 bgs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., Singapore.  
 1,400 bs., 50 cs. cassia buds, W. Tappenbeck & Co., Hongkong.  
 300 cs., 300 cs. cassia, American Trading Co., Hongkong.  
 200 bs. cassia, Int'l. Bank'g. Corporation, Hongkong.  
 1,250 bs. cassia, C. R. Staudinger, Canton.  
 400 cs. cassia buds, Old & Wallace, Canton.  
 398 bgs. black pepper, Frederick Probst & Co., Singapore.  
 140 bgs. ginger, Mitsui & Co., Yokohama.  
 101 bgs., 200 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.  
 500 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Montego Bay.  
 739 bgs. pepper, Frame & Co., Havre.  
**SUGAR—**  
 860 bgs., Muller, Schall & Co., Port Limon.  
 11,000 bgs., Banco National de Cuba, Media Lucea.  
 10,000 bgs., G. Lueders & Co., Media Lucea.  
 12,000 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Cienfuegos.  
 4,273 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Suriname.  
 1,956 bgs., Kountze Bros., South Pacific.  
 2,161 bgs., Waetjen, Toel & Co., South Pacific.  
 4,143 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.  
 345 bgs., Fidaneque Bros., Panama.  
 1,836 mats, 104,636 bgs., Nat'l. City Bank, Iloilo.  
 5,000 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Yabucoa.  
 4,000 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Patillas.  
 6,000 bgs., Sugar Sales Corporation, Arroyo.  
 8,000 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Santa Isabel.  
 3,000 bgs., Sugar Sales Corporation, Arecibo.  
 5,020 bgs., Sugar Sales Corporation, Aguadilla.  
 6,000 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Aguadilla.  
 7,048 bgs., Federal Sugar R'f'g. Co., Cienfuegos.  
 19,342 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Nipe.  
 10,000 bgs., Warner Sugar Refining Co., Nipe.  
 15,000 bgs., Hewlett & Lee, Nipe.  
 5,000 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Havana.  
 406 bgs., American Sugar R'f'g. Co., Havana.  
 5,000 bgs., Zaldo & Co., Havana.  
 12,300 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Havana.  
 2,208 bgs., 1,935 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Central America.  
 599 bgs., 1,562 bgs., Waetjen, Toel & Co., South Pacific.  
 1,956 bgs., Kountze Bros., South Pacific.  
 345 bgs., Fidaneque Bros. & Son, Panama.  
 14,917 bgs., Lawrence Turnure & Co., Guantnamo.  
 623 bgs., Moorewood & Co., Guantnamo.  
 1,060 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Guantnamo.  
 8,000 bgs., Mosle Bros., Vita.  
 10,400 bgs., Mosle Bros., Nuevitas.  
 15,800 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Matanzas.  
 6,500 bgs., B. H. Howell Son & Co., Manzanillo.  
 10,000 bgs., T. J. Owen & Co., Manzanillo.  
 9,500 bgs., Sugar Sales Corporation, Manzanillo.  
 5,300 bgs., Warner Sugar R'f'g. Co., Santiago de Cuba.  
 10,000 bgs., Muller, Schall & Co., Santiago de Cuba.  
 16,520 bgs., Czarnikow, Rionda & Co., Matanzas.  
**COFFEE—**  
 1,500 bgs., South American ports.  
 1,106 bgs., European ports.  
 30,303 bgs., miscellaneous ports.  
**TEA—**  
 3,030 cs., American Dried Tea Trading Co., Shanghai.  
 708 1/2 chests, Carter, Macy & Co., Keelung.  
 1,695 1/2 chests, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Foochow.  
 977 cs., W. P. Synder, London.  
 846 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.  
 49 cs., 18 chests, Brown Bros. & Co., London.  
 109 cs., Hall & Loudon, London.  
 5 chests, Lamont, Corliss & Co., London.  
 3,615 cs., Anglo-American Direct Tea Trad'g. Co., London.  
 233 cs., 1,971 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.  
 582 chests, Ridgeway L't'd, London.  
 874 chests, Thos. Lipton, Calcutta.  
**TOBACCO—**  
 58 bs., United Fruit Co., Havana.  
 35 bs., A. A. Lindo & Co., Port Limon.  
 39 bs., Bernard Judae & Co., Havana.  
 417 bs., M. Melachrino & Co., Piraeus.  
 30 bs., Hudson Trust Co., Piraeus.  
 86 bs., Phelps Bros. & Co., Patras.  
 5 bs., L. Schmidt & Co., Rotterdam.  
 21 bs., G. Falk & Bro., Rotterdam.  
 46 bs., H. Duys & Co., Rotterdam.  
 10 bs., Hinsdale, Smith & Co., Rotterdam.  
 40 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.  
 5 bgs., Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.  
 14 bs., C. D. Stone & Co., Havana.  
 47 bs., C. Vogt's Sons, Havana.  
 50 bgs., Hamburger Bros. & Co., Havana.  
 21 bbls., 57 bs., G. Falk & Bros., Havana.  
 21 bbls., 98 bs., Bernard, Judae & Co., Havana.  
 31 bbls., 167 bs., F. Miranda & Co., Havana.  
 19 bs., S. Frider & Son, Havana.  
 10 bs., 71 bbls., Hinsdale, Smith & Co., Havana.  
 12 cs., 37 bbls., 229 bs., E. Ellinger & Co., Havana.  
 44 bs., M. Lopez & Co., Havana.  
 45 bbls., 70 bs., S. Ruppin & Co., Havana.  
 15 bbls., 226 bs., J. Bernheim & Son, Havana.  
 35 bs., 33 bs., C. Vogt's Sons, Havana.  
 35 cs., 30 bbls., 60 bs., E. Rosenwald & Bros., Havana.  
 51 bs., 3 cs., R. M. Blake Co., Havana.  
 15 bs., Erlich M'f'g. Co., Havana.  
 5 bgs., M. Lopez & Co., Havana.  
 15 bbls., 381 bs., M. Stern & Co., Havana.  
 21 bbls., 12 bs., D. Hevia & Co., Havana.  
 22 bs., Selgas & Co., Havana.  
 238 bs., G. Amsinck & Co., Havana.  
 163 bs., C. B. Richard & Co., Piraeus.  
 35 bs., 52 bbls., M. Schwartz, Havana.  
 200 bs., O. Eisenlohr & Bros., Havana.  
 28 bs., West Indies Cigar Co., San Juan.  
 10 bs., M. Gans & Sons, San Juan.  
 62 bs., G. Amsinck & Co., San Juan.  
**SYNTHETIC OILS ARE FIRM**  
 Synthetic oils continue to show the same firmness that has characterized them since carbolic and other acids used in the making of them have mounted to exorbitant figures. It is expected that these prices will be held, as even big supplies of the true or natural articles cannot force marks down much. The only result of this would be that smaller amounts of the artificial would be made.  
 Artificial almond, mustard, rose, sassafras and wintergreen oils are some of those which have advanced in price since the rise in phenol, toluol, and like articles has become so pronounced, and since supplies are so short.  
 Druggists who are keeping for us a record of 500 consecutive sales for our gross profits deductions are requested to forward the statement at their earliest convenience.

# Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

**NOTE**—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb. .35	— .50
Seconds	lb. .26	— .30
Sorts, amber	lb. .12	— .13
White	lb. .25	— .35
Acetanilid	lb. 1.10	— 1.25
Acetone	lb. .21	— .23
Acetophenetidin	lb. 3.50	— 4.00

## ACIDS—

Acetic, com'l	carboys	2.00	— 2.25
Bbls.		1.75	— 1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	— 4.80
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.08	— .09
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Boric, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.084	— .085
Powdered	lb.	.084	— .085
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. lb.	1.20	— 1.40	
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls. gal.	Nominal		
Citric	lb.	.55	— .55%
Gallic	lb.	.85	— .90
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	.03	— .03%	
45 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .06%
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	— .07
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .75
Muriatic, C. P., carboys	lb.	.054	— .074
18 deg. carboys	ea.	1.15	— 1.65
20 deg. carboys	ea.	1.30	— 1.65
22 deg. carboys	ea.	1.45	— 1.75
Nitric, C. P., carboys	lb.	.074	— .075
36 deg. carboys	ea.	.034	— .044
38 deg. carboys	ea.	.044	— .044
40 deg. carboys	ea.	.044	— .044
42 deg. carboys	ea.	.044	— .05
Aqua Fortis, 32 deg. carb. lb.	.034	— .045	
38 deg. carboys	ea.	.04	— .045
40 deg. carboys	ea.	.044	— .044
42 deg. carboys	ea.	.044	— .05
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	.19	— .20
Picric, kegs	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	— .30
Pyrogallol	lb.	1.35	— 1.55
Salicylic	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Stearic	lb.	.10	— .12
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.054	— .074
60 deg. carboys	ea.	.85	— 1.00
66 deg. carboys	ea.	1.00	— 1.10
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01	— .014
Oleum	lb.	.014	— .014
Tannic Tech., bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.66	— .67
Commercial	lb.	.50	— .55
Crystals	lb.	.70	— .77
Tartaric	lb.	.37	
Agar Agar	lb.	.35	— .65
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.62	— 2.64
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.78
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.54	— 2.56
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33	— .35
188 proof	gal.	.34	— .37
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.50	— .52
Purified	gal.	.50	— .80
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	.67%	— .72%	
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b.—100 lbs.	.57%	— .62%	
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.62%
Lump	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.62%
Powdered	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	1.10	— 1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.044	— .054
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.034	— .034
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.024	— .03
16 deg. carboys	lb.	.024	— .024
Ammonium Carb. U.S.P.	lb.	.09	— .094
Bromide	lb.	.65	— .67
Iodide	lb.	.40	
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.18	— .19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.064	— .064
Granulated, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Lump	lb.	.10	— .12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	.29	
Domestic	100 lbs.	.29	
Amyl Acetate	gal.	.275	
Antipyrine	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.10	— .11
Argols	lb.	.18	— .19

Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	— .45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .084
Arsenic, red	lb.	.09	— .11
White	lb.	.044	— .05%
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .23
<b>BALSAMS—</b>			
Copaiba, Para	lb.	.31	— .35
South American	lb.	.34	— .36
Fir, Canada	gal.	6.40	— 6.75
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .85
Peru	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .42
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .16%
Chloride	ton	60.00	— 62.00
Nitrate	lb.	.13	— .15
Peroxide	lb.	.15	— .18
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	— 22.00	
No. 1 white	ton	— 21.00	
No. 2	ton	— 20.00	
Off color	ton	— 15.00	
<b>BARKS—</b>			
Angostura	lb.	.20	— .30
Bayberry	lb.	.07	— .08
Blackhawk, of root	lb.	.16	— .17
of Tree	lb.	.11	— .13
Buckthorn	lb.	.15	— .16
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .10
Cascarilla	lb.	.25	
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .30
Broken	lb.	.18	— .20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	— .25
Cherry	lb.	.16	— .22
Condurango	lb.	.21	— .22
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .07
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.054	— .064
Elm, grinding	lb.	.18	— .20
Select	lb.	.22	— .23
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	— .08
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura- cao, 1/2	lb.	.04	— .05
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.05	— .06
Trieste	lb.	.10	
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	— .14
Northern	lb.	.13	— .14
Pomegranate	lb.	.12	— .13
of Fruit	lb.	.08	— .10
Quebracho	lb.	.15	
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .13
Select	lb.	.15	— .17
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .20
Soap, whole	lb.	.09	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .18
Crushed	lb.	.12	— 12½
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .42
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.16	— .18
Root	lb.	.37	— .40
White Pine	lb.	.04	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.034	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .09
Witch Hazel	lb.	.044	— .05
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.52	— 1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
<b>BRANS—</b>			
Calabar	lb.	.20	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.75	— .85
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Cuts	lb.	2.40	— 3.25
South American	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Green label	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Benzol, pure white	gal.		— 1.10
<b>BERRIES—</b>			
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.45	— .50
XX	lb.	.52%	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper	lb.	.034	— .04
Laurel	lb.	.06	— .08
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	— .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .50
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	.270	— .280
Salicylate	lb.	.230	— .235
Subcarbonate	lb.	.280	— .285
Subgalate	lb.	.235	— .240
Subnitrate	lb.	.250	— .255
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c.	lb.	.01½	— .014
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.05	— .054
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	— .45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04	— .08
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.30	— .31
Fingers	lb.	.33	— .35
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Citrated	lb.	3.10	— 3.30
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Carbolic, prec. it. casks	lb.	.044	— .05%
Heavy	lb.	.034	— .04%
Prepared	lb.	.03	— .04
Chloride, granulated	ton		— 14.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	— .79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls., blk	lb.	.41	— .44
Japan, refined	lb.		
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.		— .43
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.		— .44
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.		— .45
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.		— .45%
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.		— .42%
Monobromated	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Russian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbon Bisulphide	lb.	.064	— .074
Tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .17
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.044	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloroform	lb.	.30	— .40
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk	oz.	3.50	— 3.75
Codine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Ounces	oz.	6.55	— 6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.75	— 6.90
Phosphates	oz.	5.90	— 6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20	— 6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .30
Pulp	lb.	.40	— .45
Copperas	100 lbs.	.75	— .85
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.13%	— .14
Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.35	— 4.55
Coumarin	lb.	4.55	— 5.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.30	— .32
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.22	— .25
Jewelers, large	lb.	.75	— .80
Small	lb.	.50	— .55
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	— .12
British Gum	lb.		
Domestic Potato	lb.		
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25	— .65
Reeds	lb.	.70	— .72
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.90	— .95
Spanish	lb.	.90	— .95
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Washed	lb.	.18	— .27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	— .68
<b>FLOWERS—</b>			
Arnica	lb.	.19	— .20
Borage	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Calendula	lb.	.45	— .50
Chamomile, German	lb.	Nominal	
Hungarian	lb.	.40	— .41
Roman	lb.	.38	— .40
Elder	lb.	.13	— .14
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	
Closed	lb.	Nominal	
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.36	— .50
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.25	— .40
Select	lb.	.25	— .40
Malva	lb.		— 1.00
Mullein	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Saffron, American	lb.	.33	— .35
Valencia	lb.	11.50	— 12.00
Tilla, with leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	gal.	.09	— .09½
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.25	— 2.30
Refined	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.35	— .40
Gold	lb.	.40	— .42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	100 lbs.		— 2.15
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums.			
and bbls. added	lb.	.19½	— .20
C. P., in cans	lb.		— .19
Dynamite, drums included	lb.		
Saponification, loose	lb.	.13	— .13%
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.12½	— .12½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
<b>GUMS—</b>			
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Cape	lb.	.09	— .10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.13	— .14
Socotrine	lb.	.18	— .25
Ammoniac, tears	lb.		— .30

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## GUMS—Concluded.

Asafetida, whole	lb.	.35	—	.38
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	—	2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	—	.50
Catechu	lb.	—	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.65	—	.67
Copal	lb.	.10	—	.30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	—	.80
Gamboge	lb.	.62	—	.65
Guaiac	lb.	.30	—	.35
Kino	lb.	.45	—	.47
Mastic	lb.	.70	—	.75
Mylith, select	lb.	.20	—	.21
Sorts	lb.	.16	—	.18
Siftings	lb.	.15	—	.16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.08	—	.09
Sorts	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tears	lb.	.11	—	.13
Sandarac	lb.	.23	—	.25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sorts	lb.	.10	—	.12
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.70
Styrax	lb.	.30	—	.35
Thus	lb.	.280	7.50	— 8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.00	—	2.20
Seconds	lb.	.16	—	.18
Thirds	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	.16	—	.175
Seconds	lb.	1.00	—	.125
Thirds	lb.	—	—	.20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.15	—	2.25
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.26	—	.27
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	.12	—	.13
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	—	—	.15
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Iodoform	lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	—	.85
Russian	lb.	.525	—	.550
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.08	—	.10
Landolin, hydros.	lb.	.69	—	.70
Anhydrous	lb.	.99	—	1.00
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.074	—	.074
White crystal	lb.	.09	—	.09
Broken Cakes	lb.	.06	—	.06
Granulated	lb.	.08	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Arsenate	lb.	.05	—	.05
Paste	lb.	—	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.15
Nitrate	lb.	—	—	.05
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	.05	—	.05
Red, American	lb.	.05	—	.06
Foreign	lb.	.08	—	.08
White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry	lb.	.05	—	.05
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.06	—	.07
English	lb.	—	—	.104
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.08	—	.05

## LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	.07	—	.08
Althea	lb.	.05	—	.05
Bay, true	lb.	.10	—	.15
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Buchu, short	lb.	1.45	—	1.60
Long	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Chiretta	lb.	—	—	.18
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	.35
Truxillo	lb.	—	—	.35
Coltsfoot	lb.	.13	—	.14
Conium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Damiana	lb.	.08	—	.09
Digitalis	lb.	.28	—	.35
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	—	.09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.35	—	.40
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05	—	.07
Henbane, German	lb.	.28	—	.40
Russian	lb.	.18	—	.20
Henna	lb.	.12	—	.15
Horehound	lb.	.09	—	.10
Jaborandi	lb.	.17	—	.18
Laurel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Lobelia	lb.	.09	—	.10
Matico	lb.	.75	—	.80
Marjoram, German	lb.	.29	—	.38
French	lb.	.11	—	.12
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	—	.06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	—	.15
German	lb.	—	—	.35
Pichi	lb.	.12	—	.12
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Rose, red	lb.	.75	—	1.85
Rosemary	lb.	.04	—	.05
Rue	lb.	.40	—	.50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.21	—	.23
Grinding	lb.	.17	—	.18
Savory	lb.	.07	—	.08
Senna, Alexandra, whole	lb.	.50	—	.55
Half leaf	lb.	.30	—	.35
Siftings	lb.	.16	—	.20
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	—	.20
Pods	lb.	.08	—	.10
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.14	—	.16

## LEAVES—Concluded.

Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.26
Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.26
Thyme	lb.	.06	—	.07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	—	.06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	—	.05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.08
Licorice, mass	lb.	.12	—	.16
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Foreign	lb.	.23	—	.25
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Lycopodium	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.04	—	.06
Oxide, light tech.	lb.	.36	—	.40
Heavy tech.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Foreign, shipments	lb.	.02	—	.02
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	—	.80
Small flake	lb.	.40	—	.45
Sorts	lb.	.45	—	.50
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.95	—	3.00
Recryst.	lb.	—	—	.45
Mercury, flasks	ea.	80.00	—	90.00
Bisulphite	lb.	.81	—	.85
Oxide, red	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Blue mass	lb.	.59	—	.60
Blue Ointment, 33 1/3 p.c.	lb.	.52	—	.57
50 p.c.	lb.	.62	—	.67
Calemol, American	lb.	.90	—	.95
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst	lb.	.81	—	.85
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.81	—	.83
White Precipitate	lb.	1.09	—	1.15
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.34	—	.40
Morphine, bulk	oz.	4.95	—	5.05
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.05	—	5.10
3/4-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes	oz.	5.25	—	5.30
3/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	—	5.35
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.10	—	.55
5 1/2-oz. vials	oz.	5.35	—	.40
Diacetyle	oz.	5.95	—	.60
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.09	—	.10
Irish	lb.	.12	—	.18
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	—	.85
Tonguin	oz.	17.00	—	18.00
Gain, Cab.	lb.	—	—	.19
Tonguin	oz.	—	—	.26
Drugists'	lb.	4.50	—	.55
Synthetic	lb.	—	—	.55
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.04	—	.044
Balls	lb.	.04	—	.044
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.05	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.09	—	.10
OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH—				
Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Domestic prime	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Cod Liver, Newf'l'd.	bbl.	—	—	—
Norwegian	bbls.	35.00	—	45.00
Degras, American	lb.	.05	—	.06
English	lb.	.06	—	.06
French	lb.	—	—	—
German	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—	—
Herring	gal.	—	—	Nominal
Horse	lb.	.06	—	—
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.90	—	.92
Off Prime	gal.	.70	—	.72
Extra No. 1	gal.	.63	—	.65
No. 1	gal.	.54	—	.58
No. 2	gal.	.92	—	.94
Menhaden, North crude	gal.	—	—	Nominal
South, crude	gal.	—	—	.35
Brown, strained	gal.	.38	—	.39
Light, strained	gal.	.40	—	.41
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42	—	.43
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44	—	.45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92	—	.94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.86	—	.89
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	—	.84
Prime	gal.	.65	—	.70
Dark	gal.	.58	—	.64
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	—	.094
Porpoise, body	gal.	.42	—	.46
Jaw	gal.	18.00	—	20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06	—	.07
Saponified	lb.	.06	—	.07
Seal, white	gal.	.48	—	.52
Sod Oil	lb.	—	—	.50
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	—
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.70	—	.71
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	—	.69
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	—	.67
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	—	.65
Stearic Acid	lb.	.10	—	.12
Tallow, acidless	lb.	.62	—	.64
Prime	lb.	.60	—	.62
Whale, natural winter	lb.	—	—	.48
Bleached	lb.	—	—	.50
Extra bleached, winter	lb.	—	—	.52
OILS, ESSENTIAL—				
Almond, bitter	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Artificial	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Sweet, true	lb.	.75	—	.80

## OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Peach kernel	lb.	.29	—	.31
Amber, crude	lb.	.12	—	.15
Rectified	lb.	.22	—	.32
Anise	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Bay	lb.	2.20	—	2.30
Bergamot	lb.	3.15	—	3.35
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Cade	lb.	—	—	.20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	—	.86
Camphor, light color, h'vy gravity	lb.	.12	—	.13
Japanese, white	lb.	.12	—	.13
Caraway	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.80	—	.82
Lead free	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	—	1.50
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	—	.60
Wood	lb.	.16	—	.18
Copiba	lb.	.90	—	.95
Coriander	lb.	—	—	7.50
Croton	lb.	—	—	.90
Cubeb	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Eriigeron	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.45	—	.52
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	.375	—	.45
Turkish	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Heemlock	lb.	.50	—	.55
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Wood	lb.	.30	—	.40
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Spike	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Garden, compound	lb.	.60	—	.80
Lemon	lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.75	—	2.85
Distilled	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Linaloe	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	6.50	—	7.00
Artificial	lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—	48.00
Artificial	lb.	45.00	—	52.00
Nutmeg	lb.	12.00	—	18.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Sweet	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Patchouli	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
French	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Bottles	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	3.30	—	3.50
Pimento	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Pine Needles	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Rose, natural	oz.	9.00	—	10.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.65	—	.75
Safrol	lb.	.30	—	.31
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	5.00	—	5.20
West Indian	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.65	—	.75
Artificial	lb.	.23	—	.24
Savin	lb.	.24	—	.34
Spearmint	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Tansy	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	—	1.60
White, French	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Synthetic	lb.	—	—	1.40
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Wormwood	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
OILS, LUBRICATING—				
Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12	—	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.			

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

## OILS, MINERAL—

Parf, high vis., 865 sp. gr.	gal.	.12%	.13
Red Paraffin	gal.	.15	.16
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.17	.18
No. 160	gal.	.17	.18
No. 110	gal.	.16	.17
No. 80	gal.	.14	.15
Filtered	gal.	.20	.22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1	gal.	.21	.22
Paraffin, white, light	gal.	.55	
White, heavy	gal.	.55	
Russian, white, tech	gal.	Nominal	
Pharmaceutical	gal.		4.00

## OILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.09	— .09%
Cases	lb.	.09%	.10
No. 3	lb.	.08%	.084
China Wood Oil	gal.	.06%	.064
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin	lb.	.14%	.15
Ceylon	lb.	.11	.11%
Copra	lb.	.10%	.11
Corn	per 100 lbs.	.626	.641
Cottonseed, prime yellow	gal.	.52%	.55
Good Off Oil	lb.	.535	.565
Off Oil	lb.	.525	.560
Red Off Oil	lb.	.500	.585
Winter	lb.	.570	
Summer, white	lb.		.570
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.55	.55
5 bbls. lots	gal.		
Boiled, car lots	gal.		.51%
Double boiled, car lots	gal.	.55	.56
Refined, car lots	gal.		
5 bbls. lots	gal.		
Varnish Oil, according to grade	gal.	.49	.55

Mustard	gal.	.80	.85
Olive, denatured	gal.	.92	.95
Foots	gal.	.083%	.09
U.S.P.	lb.	.190	.225
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.12%	.13
Commercial	lb.	.06	.064
Prime red	lb.	.11%	.12
Palm, Kernel	lb.		
Peanut Oil, Soap	gal.	.65	.75
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.32	.34
Yellow	gal.	.30	.32

Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		
Blown	gal.	.86	.88
Refined	gal.	.83	.84
Resin Oil, first rect	gal.	.28	.29
Second	gal.	.30	.31
Third	gal.	.48	.50
Fourth	gal.	.60	.62
Sesame	gal.	.75	.85
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06%	.064
China, bbls.	lb.	.06%	.064
Manchurian	lb.	.06%	.064
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.29	.31
Commercial	gal.	.20	.26

Opium, cases	lb.	7.50	.760
Jobbing lots	lb.		.765
Powdered U.S.P.	lb.		.925
Granular	lb.		.950
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03	.03%
Cream	lb.	.04%	.06
Lily white	lb.	.07	.09
Snow white	lb.	.10	.11
Phenolphthalein	lb.		Nominal
Phosphorus	lb.	.30	.40
Paste	lb.	.05%	.06

Potassium Acetate	lb.		.30
Bicarb	lb.	.18%	.20
Bichromate	lb.	.15	.16
Bromide	lb.	.70	.72
Carbonate, calc., 90@95% 96@98 p. c.	lb.	.15	.16
Caustic, 90 p. c.	lb.	.22	.23
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.40	.42
Powdered	lb.		.41
Citrate, bulk	lb.	.69	.70
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.22	.35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.		
Dichromate	lb.	.12%	.13%
Hypophosphate	lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.15	.320
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter	lb.		
Refined	lb.	.09	.10
Permanganate	lb.	.60	.65
Prussiate, red	lb.	.50	.55
Yellow	lb.	.42	.50

Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.26	.31
50 oz. tins	oz.		.26%
25 oz. tins	oz.		.27
5 oz. tins	oz.		.28
1 oz. tins	oz.		.31
Amsterdam	oz.	.26	.31
German	oz.	.25%	.26
Java	oz.	.25%	.31
Resorcin	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.20	.21

## ROOTS—

Aconite	lb.	.12	— .15
Alkanet	lb.	.12	— .13
Althea, cut	lb.	.45	— .50
Whole	lb.		.25
Angelica, American	lb.	.18	— .19
German	lb.	.22	— .23
Arnica	lb.	.35	— .37
Belladonna	lb.	.125	— .150
Berberis aq.	lb.	.09%	.10
Blood	lb.	.09	— .09%
Blueflag	lb.	.12	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.12	— .13
Burdock	lb.	.09	— .10
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.50	— .52
Unbleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Cochos, black	lb.	.05	— .05%
Blue	lb.	.05	— .06
Colchicum	lb.	.16	— .17
Colombo	lb.	.06	— .07
Culvers	lb.	.12%	— .13%
Dandelion	lb.	.20	— .25
Doggrass	lb.	.25	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.17	— .18
Elecampane	lb.	.07%	.08
Galangal	lb.	.14	— .16
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.08	— .09
Geranium	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African	lb.	.06	— .06%
Jamaica	lb.	.11	— .12
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	.725	— .800
Northwestern	lb.	.500	— .550
Eastern	lb.	.725	— .750
Cultivated	lb.	.510	— .525
Golden Seal	lb.	.475	— .500
Powdered	lb.	.510	— .525
Helborre, white	lb.		.10
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Black	lb.	.11	— .12
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	.210	— .215
Rio	lb.	.310	— .325
Jalap	lb.	.12%	— .13
Kava Kava	lb.	.22	— .23
Licorice, in bales	lb.	.06	— .08
Selected, bundles	lb.	.13	— .15
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .10
Pellitory	lb.	.40	— .50
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Small	lb.	.14	— .16
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13
Fingers	lb.		Nominal
Parreira, Brava	lb.	.16%	— .17%
Selaginella	lb.	.08	— .10
Pellitory	lb.	.60	— .65
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06
Rhatany	lb.	.09	— .10
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.		.50
Shensi	lb.		.80
High dried	lb.	.13	— .30
Clippings	lb.	.19	— .20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.42%	.45
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .13
Seneca	lb.	.40	— .42
Serpentaria	lb.	.40	— .42
Skunk cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada	lb.	.15	— .17
Spikenard	lb.	.12	— .13
Squill	lb.	.04%	.05%
Stillingia	lb.	.06	— .07
Unicorn, false, (helonias)	lb.	.65	— .70
True, (Aletritis)	lb.	.38	— .45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.12	— .14
English	lb.	.19	— .25
German	lb.	.19	— .20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	— .08
Saccharin	lb.	.275	— .300
Salicin, bulk	lb.	.425	— .450
Salol, bulk	lb.	.110	— .115
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	.40.00	— .42.00
Powdered	lb.	.40.00	— .45.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	— .175
Aleppo	lb.	2.50	— .275
Virgin	lb.		—
Anise, Italian	lb.	.11	— .12
Spanish	lb.	.12%	— .12%
Star	lb.	.20%	— .21%
Canary, Sicily	lb.		Nominal
Smyrna	lb.	.07%	— .08
South American	lb.	.06%	— .07
Caraway	lb.	.09%	— .09%
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.95	— .10
Decoricated	lb.	.110	— .115
Celery	lb.	.18	— .18%
Colchicum	lb.	.65	— .80
Conium	lb.	.09	— .09%
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04%	— .04%
Bleached	lb.	.05	— .05%
Coriander, natural	lb.		
Coriander, natural	lb.		
Coriander, natural	lb.		
Dill	lb.	.08	— .09

## SEEDS—Concluded.

Fennel, German, large	lb.	.30	— .31
Italian	lb.	.11	— .12
Roumanian, small	lb.	.22	— .23
Flax, whole	bb.	8.50	— 9.00
Ground	lb.	.04%	— .05
Foengreek	lb.	.034	— .04
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03%	— .04
Russian	lb.	.034	— .04
Larkspur	lb.	.27	— .28
Lobelia	lb.	.20	— .25
Millet, natural	lb.	.0234	— .03%
Hulled	lb.	.094	— .10%
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.	.09%	— .10%
California, brown	lb.	.10	— .11
German, brown	lb.	.11	— .12
Sicily, brown	lb.	.11	— .12
Trieste, brown	lb.	.11	— .12
English, yellow	lb.	.12	— .13
German, yellow	lb.	.12	— .22
Parsley	lb.	.14%	— .14%
Dwarf, Dutch	lb.	.14%	— .14%
Pumpkin	lb.		.11
Quince	lb.	.75	— .80
Rape, English	lb.	.08	— .08%
German	lb.	.11	— .12
Sabaudia	lb.	.18	— .20
Stavesacre	lb.	.25	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.50	— .60
Strophantus, Hispidus	lb.	.50	— .60
Kombe	lb.	.60	— .60
Sunflower, striped	lb.	.10%	— .11
Worm, American	lb.	.65	— .66
Levant	lb.	.65	— .66
Seiditz Mixture	lb.	.16%	— .17%
Silver, bar	oz.		.48%
Nitrate	lb.		.32
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.12%	— .13
Marselles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .10
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .11
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Soda Ash, 58 p. c., in bags, basis of 48 p. c., car lots	lb.	.60	— .65
in bbls.	lb.	.62%	— .67%
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums	lb.	1.57%	— 1.62%
70-76 p. c., basis 60, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.47%	— 1.52%
Powd. or gran., 76 p. c., lb.	lb.	.02%	— .024
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.04	— .044
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.		.125
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03%	— .034
Amer. f. o. b. works	lb.	.01%	— .014
Bisulphite, not incl. pkg.	lb.	.75	— .37%
Bisulphite Sol.	lb.	.80	— .15
Bromide	lb.	.55	— .56
Pure, cryst.	lb.		.03%
Dried	lb.		.05%
Caucistic, 70@76% basis 60% f. o. b. works	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs.	lb.	.65	— .75
Chlorate	lb.	.15	— .17
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p. c.	lb.	.22	— .30
Dichromate	lb.	.04%	— .05%
Hypophosphate	lb.	.82	— .84
Polysulphite, bbls.	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Kegs	lb.	1.75	— 2.10
Nitrite	lb.	.350	— 3.55
Nitrate, 96 p. c.	lb.	.07%	— .07%
Phosphate, cases and bbls.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Prussiate	lb.	.11%	— .14
Salicylate	lb.	.155	— 1.75
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.90	— .25
Cryst.	lb.		Nominal
Stannate	lb.		—
Sulphate Gl'br's Salt	lb.		—
bgs.	ea.	.75	— .80
Bbls.	lb.	.70	— .75
Calcined	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sulphide, 30 p. c.	lb.	.02	— .024
60 p. c.	lb.	.024	— .03
Sulphite, cry.t.	lb.		.024
Dry, powdered	lb.		.06
Spermaceti	lb.	.25	— .26
Spts. Ether, Nitros.	lb.	.42	— .44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.	lb.	2.29	— 2.40
Potato	lb.	.05%	— .05%
Rice	lb.	.07	— .08
Wheat	lb.	.05	— .054
Storax	lb.	.24	— .26
Strychnine, cryst., bulk	oz.	.56	— .60
1/4 oz. vials	oz.	.45	— .55
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.65	

## Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Thymol	lb.	6.75	—	7.06
Tin	lb.	.33%	—	.34
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.23	—	.23%
50 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.75	—	10.00
Oxide	lb.	.36	—	.37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.	—	—	—	22.15
Toluol, pure	gal.	Nominal	—	
Commercial	gal.	Nominal	—	
Turneric	lb.	—	—	.05%

Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).

Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.30	—	.32
Artificial	lb.	.13	—	.15
Vanillin	oz.	.37	—	.40

## WAXES—

Bayberry	lb.	.23	—	.25
Bees, white	lb.	.30	—	.50
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	—	.35
Refined	lb.	.32	—	.35
Candelilla	lb.	.35	—	.35
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.48	—	.50
No. 1	lb.	.39	—	.41
No. 2	lb.	.34	—	.36
No. 3	lb.	.26%	—	.28
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13	—	.40
White	lb.	.13	—	.15
Japan	lb.	.13	—	.15
Montan, crude	lb.	.15	—	.18
Bleached	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.32	—	.38
Green	lb.	.42	—	.44
Refined, white	lb.	.30	—	.40
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	—	.30
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.04%	—	.08

## DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	—	.65
Blood	lb.	.40	—	.45
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25	—	.30
Brown paste	lb.	.35	—	.40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	—	—	1.00
Salt	lb.	—	—	1.10

Annatto, fine	lb.	.40	—	.60
Seed	lb.	.08	—	.08%
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	—	.35
65 p.c.	lb.	.26	—	.33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	—	.29

Carmine of Indigo	lb.	—	—	
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	lb.	.52	—	.55
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	—	.30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	—	.50
English	lb.	.15	—	.20

Cutch, bales	lb.	.05%	—	.07
Boxes	lb.	—	—	
Divi-divi	ton	55.00	—	75.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	—	.80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	—	30.00
Young, root	ton	—	—	45.00

Gambir, spot	lb.	.05	—	.05%
Cube No. 1	lb.	—	—	
Cube No. 2	lb.	—	—	
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	lb.	—	—	3.00
Medium	lb.	—	—	3.50
High grade	lb.	—	—	
Kurpahs	lb.	—	—	
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Madras	lb.	—	—	1.22
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	—	.65

Indigotin	lb.	1.10	—	2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.01%	—	.02
True	lb.	.04	—	.04%
Logwood, stick	ton	18.00	—	20.00
Roots	ton	12.00	—	15.00

Madder, Dutch	lb.	.18	—	.20
French	lb.	—	—	
Myrobalans	lb.	.40	—	.50
Nutmegs, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	—	.30
Chinese	lb.	.17	—	.25

Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	
Quercitron	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	—	.15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06%	—	.10
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.10	—	11%

Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	lb.	—	—	
Tannic Acid	ton	—	—	70.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04	—	.04%
Aleppy	lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Pubna	lb.	.03%	—	.04%
China	lb.	.03	—	.03%
Cochin, bulbs	lb.	—	—	Nominal

Turkey Red Oil	lb.	—	—	
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.09	—	.12
Black River	lb.	.09%	—	.09%
Quercitron	ton	—	—	25.00

## CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.02	—	.02%
Camwood	lb.	.06	—	.07
Fustic	lb.	.01%	—	.02
Logwood	lb.	.01%	—	.01%
Hypernic	lb.	.02	—	.03
Red Saunders	lb.	.03	—	.05

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.10	—	.12
Concentrated	lb.	.15	—	.18
Barberry, French	lb.	.28	—	.35
Chestnut	lb.	.05	—	.05%
Fustic, solid	lb.	.08	—	.11
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	—	.08
Gall	lb.	.12	—	.15
Hemlock	lb.	.02%	—	.03%
Indigo	lb.	.05	—	.10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	—	.12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05	—	.10
Cryst	lb.	.10	—	.15
Oak	lb.	.08	—	.08%
Palmetto	lb.	.02%	—	.02%
Persian Berry	lb.	.04%	—	.05%
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.03%	—	.04%
51 deg.	lb.	.03%	—	.03%
42 deg.	lb.	.04	—	.06
Sumac	lb.	.03%	—	.06%

## NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.	—	—	.46%
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.50	—	.375
Tar	50 gals.	6.00	—	.65
Rosin, com. to good str'dn bbl.	bbl.	—	—	
B	bbl.	—	—	
D	bbl.	—	—	
E	bbl.	—	—	
F	bbl.	—	—	
G	bbl.	—	—	
H	bbl.	—	—	
I	bbl.	—	—	
K	bbl.	—	—	
M	bbl.	—	—	
N	bbl.	—	—	
W. G.	bbl.	—	—	
W. W.	bbl.	—	—	

## SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.24	—	.25
V. S. Q.	lb.	.23	—	.24
Superior orange	lb.	.17	—	.18
Bright orange	lb.	.16	—	.17
T. N.	lb.	.14	—	.14%
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.15%	—	.16
Button Lac	lb.	.14	—	.18
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14	—	.14%
Bone dry	lb.	.18%	—	.19

## COFFEES

Rio	lb.	.07%	—	.09
Santos	lb.	.09%	—	.11%
East India—Private growth	lb.	.25%	—	.26
Padang Int	lb.	.22	—	.23
Timor	lb.	.19	—	.21
Kroe	lb.	.18	—	.22
Mandheling	lb.	.26	—	.27
Akola	lb.	.23	—	.26
Java Liberian	lb.	.07	—	.08
Straits Liberian	lb.	.17	—	.18
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.17	—	.18%
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.09	—	.10
Washed	lb.	.11%	—	.14%
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08%	—	.09%
Washed	lb.	.11	—	.14

Colombian	lb.	.10	—	.14
Macaracobs	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Washed	lb.	.14	—	.14%
Tapachula	lb.	.14	—	.14%
Washed	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Coatepec	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Washed	lb.	.14%	—	.15
Oaxaca	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Washed	lb.	.14	—	.14%
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Huatusco	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05%	—	.06%
Fair to good	lb.	.12%	—	.14
Prime to choice	lb.	.14%	—	.15%
Mocha, large	lb.	.21%	—	.23%
Small	lb.	.22	—	.24
Nicaragua	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Washed	lb.	.12	—	.14
Guatemala & Cuban, common lb.	lb.	.05%	—	.06%
Fair to good	lb.	.13%	—	.14
Prime to choice	lb.	.15	—	.15%
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08%	—	.08%
Good ordinary	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Black River	lb.	.09%	—	.09%

## TEAS

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## Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

**NOTICE**—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

**NOTE**—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

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Acacia, select white.....	.45	.50	
1st select powdered.....	.36	.60	
Seconds .....	.55	.40	
Fine granulated 1st.....	.55	.60	
Sorts .....	.20	.30	
Sorts, sifted .....	.30	.34	
Acetanilid.....	.90	1.25	
Acetone, Pure C.P., med. ....	.33	.35	
Technical .....	.30	.33	
Acetophenetidine, U. S. P. lb.	4.00	4.50	
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr.)			
1.040.....	.10	.12	
U. S. P., 36 p. c. ....	.10	.13	
C. P., Glacial, 99 1/2% lb.	.15	.20	
Benzoin, Eng., true.....	.18	.20	
German .....	.220	.235	
Boracic, cryst. ....	.11	.15	
Powdered .....	.12	.16	
Impalp. ....	.20	.28	
Butyric, 100 p. c. ....	.140		
Caducylic .....	.85		
Camphoric .....	.45		
Carbolic, cryst., bulk .....	1.35	1.45	
10 and 15-lb. cans .....	1.40	1.50	
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles lb.	1.50	1.55	
Crude, 10-95 p. c. gal.	.40	.90	
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v. ....	.35	.40	
Chromic, 1-oz. v. ....	.08	.10	
1-lb. ....	.70		
C. P. ....	.32		
Chrysophanic, true, v. ....	.25	.28	
Cinnamic, synthetic, v. ....	.20		
Natural, 1-oz. v. ....	.25		
Citric, cryst. (kegs) .....	.57	.63	
lb. ....	.61	.66	
Granulated .....	.62	.67	
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot. ....	.85	1.00	
oz. ....	.19		
Gallic .....	.10	.12	
3/4, 1-lb. cartons lb.	.93	1.00	
Glycerophosphoric .....	.22	.30	
Hippuric .....	.02		
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150 oz.	.35	.40	
Sealed Tube .....	.50	.52	
Hydrobrom, conc., v. ....	.10	.12	
Dil. U.S.P., oz v. incl. ....	.05	.09	
lb. ....	.30		
Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P. ....	.10	.12	
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot. ....	1.35	1.50	
52 p. c., ceres. bt. ....	.70		
Hypophosphorous, sol. 30 per cent. ....	.02	.12	
U. S. P., 10 p. c. ....	.06	.10	
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v. ....	.09	.11	
lb. ....	.90	1.00	
Dilute .....	.02	.08	
Molybdic, C. P. ....	6.50	7.00	
Muriatic, com. 20°, (Carboys 120 lbs. 2 1/2) lb.	.05	.07	
C. P. Hydrochloric .....	.10	.15	
Nitro-Muriatic .....	.12	.25	
Oleic, purified .....	.12	.25	
Oxalic .....	.20	.24	
Powdered .....	.24	.28	
Phosphoric, diluted .....	.14	.19	
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c. ....	.35	.40	
Syrup, 85 per cent. ....	.40	.45	
Glacial sticks .....	.60	.75	
Picric .....	1.90	2.00	
Pyrogallic, 3/4, 3/2, and 1 lb. cans .....	1.60	1.90	
1 oz. v. ....	.20	.24	
Pyroligneous, purified .....	.18	.22	
Crude .....	.20	.30	
Salicylic, 1-lb. carton lb.	1.65	1.75	
Bulk .....	1.60	1.70	
From Gaultheria, oz. v. ....	.25	.30	
Sulphuric, aromatic .....	.50		
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb. ....	.02	
C. P. ....	.05	.06	
Sulphurous, U.S.P. so'n lb.	.13	.16	
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart. ....	.75	.90	
Medicinal .....	1.00	1.10	
Tartaric, cryst. ....	.40	.48	
Powdered .....	.42	.50	
Trichloroacetic .....	.02	.22	
Valeric, 1 oz. v. ....	.19	.25	
Taylor's, 1/2 lb. the foil boxes, 12 lb. ....	lb. ....	.33	
lb. ....	.36		
Acotine lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b. ....	1.25		
Leaves, German .....	.20	.25	
Powdered .....	.24	.29	
Root, English .....	.100		
Powdered .....	.115		
Root, German .....	.25	.30	
Powdered .....	.31	.36	
Aconitine, Amorp., 1/2 oz. v. ea.		1.95	
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.		1.00	
Cryst. 15 gr. v. ....	.70		
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous lb.	.55	.60	
Hydrous .....	.38	.40	
(See also Lanoline)			
Agar Agar .....	.50	.65	
Agaricin .....	1.20	1.30	
Alcohol, Absolute .....	4.50	5.00	
Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls. ....			
Less .....	2.80	2.60	
Com., 95%, U.S.P. bbls., gal.		2.94	
Less .....	2.78	2.58	
Denatured, bts. & 1/2 bts. gal.	.35	.40	
Methylic (Wood) bbls., gal.	.50	.60	
Alkanet Root .....	.25	.30	
Alspice, clean .....	.11	.15	
Almonds, Bitter, shelled lb.	.43	.53	
Sweet, Jordan .....	.45	.55	
Aloes, Barbadoes, true .....	1.25	1.30	
Powdered .....	.140	.145	
Cape .....	.14	.18	
Powdered .....	.20	.25	
Curacao, gourds .....	.18	.22	
Socotrine, True .....	.30	.36	
Powdered .....	.38	.45	
Purified .....	.75	1.00	
Aloin, 1 oz. v. ....	.08	.10	
Althea Root, cut .....	.65	.70	
Alum, Ammonia, bbls. ....	.04	.05	
Dried, 1 lb. cartons .....	.14		
Ground, bbls. or less lb. ....	.05	.06	
Powdered, bbls. or less lb. ....	.06	.08	
Aluminum Acetate .....	.80	.85	
Metallic, powdered .....	.10	.12	
Sulphate, Com'l. ....	.07	.08	
Cryst. C. P. ....	.45	.50	
Purified .....	.20	.22	
Ambergris, gray .....	4.00	4.50	
Ammonia, Water, 18 deg. ....	.05	.07	
20 deg. ....	.07	.09	
26 deg., Conc. ....	.09	.15	
Ammoniac, Gum, tears .....	.35	.40	
Powdered .....	.75		
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. oz.	.10	.14	
Benzoin, ....	.12	.15	
From true Benzoic A. oz. ....	.22	.26	
Bromide, 1 lb. bots. ....	.75	.85	
Carbonate, Jars .....	.12	.15	
Resubl. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. ....	.25	.31	
Powdered .....	.20	.22	
Citrate, 1 oz. v. ....	.12	.15	
Hypophosph. (lb. 1.85) oz.	.15	.18	
Iodide .....	4.40	4.50	
Molybdate .....	.28	.32	
Muriate .....	.12	.14	
Com'l. Gran. ....	.08/2	.14	
C. P. Gran. ....	.18	.22	
Powdered .....	.15	.19	
Nitrate, cryst. ....	.22	.23	
Granulated .....	.22	.23	
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots. ....	.45	.50	
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots. ....	.45	.50	
Salicylate .....	.95	1.25	
Sulphate .....	.08	.18	
Pure, resub. ....	.25	.28	
Valerate .....	.19	.21	
Amyl Acetate .....	3.00	3.25	
Technical .....	.45	.55	
Angelica Root, foreign .....	.40	.75	
Seed .....	.35	.40	
Anise Seed .....	.18	.20	
Star .....	.28	.31	
Angostura Bark .....	.40	.45	
Anatto Seed .....	.15	.20	
Antipyrine .....	.32	.40	
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/2 oz. v. ....		2.25	
Crystals, 1/2 oz. v. ....	2.10	2.25	
Areca Nuts .....	.20	.25	
Powdered .....	.25	.30	
Aristol, Bayer .....		1.80	
Arnica Flowers .....	.24	.28	
Powdered .....	.31	.35	
Root .....	.50	.55	
Arrowroot, American .....	.08	.10	
Bermuda, true .....	.55	.60	
Jamaica .....	.20	.25	
St. Vincent .....	.16	.18	
Taylor's, 1/2 lb. the foil boxes, 12 lb. ....	lb. ....	.33	
lb. ....	.36		
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. oz.		.20	
Iodide .....		.45	
White, pow'd com'l. ....		.08	
Powdered, pure .....		.16	
Yellow (Orpiment) ....		.18	
Powdered, Medic. ....		.25	
Asafoetida, good, fair .....		.50	
Powdered .....		.60	
Atropine, 1/4 oz. v. ....		.24	
Sulphate, 1/4 oz. v. ....		23.25	
Balm of Gilead Buds .....		.35	
Balmory Leaves, Pressed lb.		.40	
Balsam Fir, Canada .....		1.20	
Oregon .....		.18	
Peru .....		2.80	
Tolu .....		.55	
Barium Carb., prec., pure. ....		.28	
C. P. ....		.85	
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P., Cryst. ....		.10	
Chloride, 1 lb. bots. ....		.15	
Dioxide, Anhydrous ....		.45	
C.P., 1 lb. bots. ....		.100	
Nitrate, powdered .....		.20	
Pure, 1 lb. bots. ....		.37	
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....		.07	
Pure precip. ....		.25	
Basswood Bark, Pressed lb.		.24	
Bayberry Bark, select .....		.15	
Bay Laurel Leaves .....		.12	
Bay Rum, P.R., bbls. ....		1.60	
Less .....		.85	
Beans, Calabar .....		.35	
Tonka, Angostura .....		.10	
Para .....		.00	
Surinam .....		.125	
Vanilla, Mexican, long. ....		.45	
Short .....		.375	
Cuts .....		.400	
Bourbon .....		.375	
So. American .....		.400	
Tahiti .....		.1.80	
Belladonna Lvs., 1-lb. bot. ....		.1.70	
German .....		.1.50	
Root, German .....		.1.45	
Powdered .....		.1.45	
Benzine .....		.30	
Benzoin, Siam .....		.210	
Sumatra .....		.43	
Powdered .....		.53	
Benzosol, 1 oz. v. ....		.60	
Berberine, C. P., 1/2 oz. v. ....		.65	
Phosphate .....		.1.75	
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....		.1.90	
Berberis Aquifolium .....		.20	
Bismuth, Betanaph. (Orphol) .....		.20	
Bromide .....		.80	
Citrate and Ammonium .....		.3.40	
Salicylate, 65 p. c. ....		.3.25	
40 p. c. ....		.3.00	
Subbenzoate .....		.3.85	
Subcarbonate .....		.3.50	
Subgallate .....		.2.95	
Subiodide (lb. 5.90) oz. ....		.40	
Subnitrate .....		.2.95	
Tannate .....		.27	
Valerate .....		.34	
Blackhawk Bark .....		.30	
Bloodroot .....		.20	
Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ....		.68	
Powdered .....		.70	
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate) .....		.80	
Bone, Cuttlefish .....		.28	
Powdered .....		.20	
Jeweler's .....		.60	
Boneset, Leaves and Tops. ....		.06	
Borax, Refined .....		.06	
Powdered .....		.061/2	
Buchu Leaves, long .....		.1.45	
Short .....		.1.55	
Powdered .....		.1.60	
Buckthorn Bark .....		.1.65	
Buds, Balm of Gilead .....		.25	
Cassia .....		.35	
Burdock Root, Crushed .....		.22	
Seed .....		.20	
Cacao Butter, bulk .....		.28	
Baker's A and white .....		.42	
Dutch .....		.42	
Huyler's 12-lb. box .....		.46	
Maillard's .....		.55	
Caffeine, pure .....		.36	
Benzoate .....		.44	
Bromide .....		.45	
C. P. ....		.50	
Citrate .....		.50	
Citrated .....		.4.00	

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff. lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	—	.31
Hydrochlor. (true salt) oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08
Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ths	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root	lb.	.27	—	.32	Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.23	—	.27
Valerate	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.34
Calamus Root, peeled	.22	—	.24	Seed	lb.	.80	—	.85	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Powdered	.27	—	.31	Powdered	lb.	.90	—	.95	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	—	.95
White, peeled and split	.55	—	.60	Pulp	lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.05
Calcam, Benzoate	—	—	.19	Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	—	.50	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Bromide	.85	—	.95	Flexible	lb.	.52	—	.56	String	lb.	.20	—	.25
Chloride, crude	.08	—	.10	Colombia Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)	—	—	—	—
Fused	.55	—	.75	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.75	—	.80
Granulated	—	—	.25	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	—	.26	Gold	lb.	.45	—	.50
Glycerophosphate	.16	—	.22	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	—	.34	Silver	lb.	.40	—	.45
Hypophosphate	.95	—	1.05	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—	5.00
Iodide	5.50	—	5.75	Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20	Gelseminine, C.P., crys-	—	—	—	—
Lactate	.10	—	.12	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.42	—	.47	tal, Ger., 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	—	5.00
Lactophosphate Sol	1.20	—	1.30	Para	lb.	.40	—	.45	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	—	—
Permanganate	.25	—	.30	Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.50	—	—	Gelsemin Root	lb.	.20	—	.22
Phosphate, Precip.	.19	—	.40	Ammoniated	lb.	.50	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sulphate, Precip., pure	.35	—	.40	Carbonate	lb.	.24	—	.32	Gentian Root	lb.	.16	—	.20
Sulphite	.14	—	.16	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.24
Sulphocarbonate	.10	—	.13	Iodide	oz.	.40	—	.46	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.12	—	.14
Calendula Flowers	.65	—	.70	Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	—	.43	Powdered	lb.	.16	—	.18
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.24
Camphor, refined	.43	—	.52	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.08	—	.10	Ground	lb.	.24	—	.26
16 lb. squares	.44	—	.53	Barrels	lb.	.06	—	.06	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.31
Powdered	.50	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.15	Ginseng	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Japanese	.43	—	.52	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums	—	—	—	—
Canary Seed, Sicily	—	—	—	Coriander	lb.	.09	—	.11	and bbls., added	lb.	.21	—	.21 1/2
Smyrna	.09	—	.11	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.21	In cans	lb.	.22 1/2	—	.23
So. American	.09	—	.11	Corrosive Sublimate (see	—	—	—	Less	lb.	.26	—	.30	
Canella Bark, powdered	.30	—	.34	Mercury Bichloride)	—	—	—	Gold and Sodium Chloride,	—	—	—	—	
Cannabis Indica Herb.	1.60	—	1.75	Cotin, true, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. oz.	—	—	—	U.S.P., 15 gr. v. doz.	2.80	—	3.40	—	
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	6.50	—	7.00	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	—	—	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Powdered	6.50	—	7.00	Powdered	lb.	.23	—	.25	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Chinese	1.30	—	1.40	Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	1.40	—	1.50	Coumarin	oz.	.38	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Capiscum	.32	—	.34	Cransesbill	lb.	.30	—	.35	Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.22	—	.27
Powdered	.37	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.32
Caraway	.15	—	.17	Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.35	—	.38	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	—	.50
Powdered	.20	—	.22	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.55
Carbon Disulphide	.16	—	.20	Carbonate	oz.	.20	—	.25	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	—	.06
Tetrachloride	.24	—	.27	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	—	.38	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Cardamom Seed, bleached	1.65	—	1.90	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	—	.70	Carbonate (lb. 4.00)	oz.	.30	—	.35
Decoricated	1.45	—	1.55	Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.80	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	—	1.60
Powdered	1.55	—	1.65	Cudbear	lb.	.30	—	.40	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	—	1.34
Carmine, No. 40	.35	—	.42	Culver's Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Guarana (Paulinia)	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Cascara Sagrada Bark	.20	—	.24	Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Cascarilla Bark	.24	—	.28	Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.24	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	—	.25
Cassis, China	.22	—	.24	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	.28	—	.32	Root	lb.	.28	—	.32	Sheet	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Fistula	.12	—	.18	Cut	lb.	.31	—	.35	Heliotropin	oz.	—	—	.60
Saigon, thin, select	.45	—	.60	Dextrin, yellow	lb.	.08	—	.12	Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.15	—	.18
Powdered	.55	—	.65	White	lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Catechu, Medicinal	.16	—	.18	Digitalin, $\frac{1}{2}$ ths.	oz.	.50	—	.55	Hemol.	oz.	.80	—	.85
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	.27	—	.30	15 gr. vials.	ca.	—	—	Hemp Seed	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.09 1/2	
Celery Seed	.25	—	.30	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	.37	—	.42	Hempbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	—	—
Ceresin, white	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47	German	lb.	.35	—	.45
Yellow	.18	—	.20	Pressed	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
Cerium Oxalate	.33	—	.37	Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.20	—	.23	Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.35
Chalk, Precipitated, English	7 lb. bags	—	.14	Dover's Powder	lb.	.22	—	.25	Heroin Hyd'chl.	15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	—
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,	—	—	—	Dragon's Blood, powd.	lb.	.45	—	.65	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	—	.80
8 lb. box, white	.50	—	.60	Extra	lb.	.15	—	.18	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.	ca.	—	—	.35
Pink	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.18	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.41	—	.50
White, bbls.	.0034	—	.04	Reeds	lb.	.85	—	.95	Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	—	.33
Chamomile Flowers, Hun. lb.	.48	—	.52	Duotol	oz.	—	—	.40	Hydrochloride	oz.	.40	—	.45
Roman or Belgian	.46	—	.50	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	—	.40	Hydrochloride and Sulphate	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chicke	.70	—	.75	Echinacea Root	lb.	.23	—	.30	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	—	.15
Chinoindine	.11	—	.12	Elaterium	oz.	.70	—	.75	Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.40	—	.45
Chinolin, pure	.25	—	.45	Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30	Pressed, $\frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2}$ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.43	—	.50
Chireta	.25	—	.30	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.37	Horehound Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	.75	—	1.00	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	—	.35	Hydroastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chloroform	.40	—	.50	Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chrysarobin	.24	—	.26	Ground	lb.	.22	—	.26	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'dlb.	.28	—	.32	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	—	.32	Hydrochinon	lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Red	.36	—	.38	Ground, pure	lb.	.22	—	.24	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.20	—	.25
Yellow, Calisaya	.38	—	.44	Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	—	.33	Sol. Technical	lb.	—	—	—
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	.45	—	.50	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.	—	—	—	.29
Salicylate	.35	—	—	Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Hyoscine, Amorph., 15 gr. v. gr.	—	—	—	—
Sulphate	.22	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	—	.35	
Cinchonine, Sulphate	.14	—	.18	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.45	—	.50	Hydrobromide	gr.	.12	—	.15
Salicylate	.18	—	.20	U.S.P. Conct.	lb.	.80	—	.10	Iceland Moss	lb.	.16	—	.18
Civet	2.75	—	3.00	U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	—	.32	Ichthyol	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Cloves, Zanzibar	.18	—	.20	Washed	lb.	.29	—	.36	Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered, pure	.28	—	.30	Valerianic	oz.	.25	—	.30	Manila	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Penang	.42	—	.46	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	—	Insect Powder	lb.	.46	—	.52	
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	.43	—	.48	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.08	—	.10	Iodine, Bromide	oz.	.65	—	.75
Cocaine, Alkaloid, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. oz.	4.50	—	4.75	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	—	.20	Resublimed	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Hydrochlor., crys., oz., oz.	4.20	—	4.45	Euonymus (Eclect. powd.)	oz.	.80	—	.90	Todoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.60	—	4.75
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. oz.	4.45	—	4.60	Euphorium	lb.	—	—	Dedorized	oz.	.60	—	.64	
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	.80	—	1.00	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Ipecac Root, Carthagens.	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	—	—	—	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Powdered	lb.	2.15	—	2.25	
Truxillo	.55	—	.60	Flaxseed, cleaned	blbs.	8.00	—	8.25	Rio	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
Coccul. Ind. (Fish Ber.)	.09	—	.12	Less	lb.	.06	—	.07	Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cochineal, Honduras	.70	—	.85	Ground	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.07	Ivisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.60	—	.66
Powdered	.80	—	.95	Ground	lb.	.08	—	.10	Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	—	.16
Codeine	—	—	—	Ground	lb.	.09	—	.12	Bromide	oz.	—	—	—
Phosphate	6.75	—	7.25	Ground	lb.	—	—	Benzoate	oz.	—	—	.18	
Sulphate	7.00	—	7.50	Ground	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

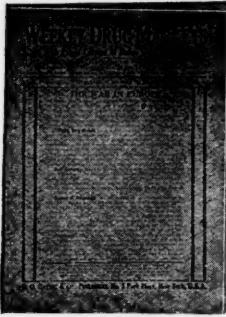
## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron Chloride, crst., U.S.-lb.	.18	.20	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon, oz.	.35	Oil Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.50
Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80	.90	Phosphate, pure .....oz.	.06	Ceranum, Rose, nat'l.	lb.	5.50
and Ammonia, Sol. ....lb.	.75	.83	Sulphate (Sal Epsom) ....lb.	.02	Turkish .....lb.	lb.	4.25
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.			C. P. Crystals .....lb.	.14	Ginger .....oz.	oz.	.45
(12p.c.Q.) Scales ....lb.	2.20	2.30	Dried .....lb.	.12	Gingergrass .....lb.	lb.	2.00
Quin. & Strychnine ....lb.	2.40	2.60	Malva Flowers, large .....lb.	.85	Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.25
Hypophosphate ....lb.	1.75	1.85	Blue, small .....lb.	1.10	Gold Medall Tilley, large	lb.	2.50
Iodide .....oz.	.35	.42	Mandrake Root .....lb.	.18	Regular .....gross	lb.	18.00
Syrup .....lb.	.27	.30	Powdered .....lb.	.20	Capsules .....gross	lb.	6.00
Nitrate Solu'n, U.S.P. ....lb.	.08	.12	Manganese, Bromide .....oz.	.18	Sylvester's .....doz.	doz.	24.00
Oxalate (Ferrous) .....oz.	.68	.73	Carbonate, crys., med. ....oz.	.08	Hemlock, cans, 20 lbs.		3.00
Phosphate, green, lb. bts. ....lb.	.75	.83	Chloride, cryst. ....lb.	.25	or less .....lb.		
U. S. P. Scales, Precipitated, 1 lb. bts. ....lb.	.35	.40	Hypophosphate .....lb.	1.75	Juniper Berries .....lb.	lb.	.80
Protocarb (Vallet's M.) ....lb.	.30		Oxide, black, powd. ....lb.	.08	Wood .....lb.	lb.	2.00
Fyrophosp. Scales Sol. ....lb.	.75	.83	Manna, flake, large .....lb.	.90	Lard .....gal.	gal.	.55
Quennev's (by hydgn.) ....lb.	.48	.58	Small .....lb.	.52	Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	.85
Salicylate .....oz.	.11	.15	Marjoram Leaves, Ger. ....lb.	.42	Flowers .....lb.	lb.	1.10
Sequichloride ....lb.	.35	.40	Mastic .....lb.	.85	Garden, French .....lb.	lb.	
Solution ....lb.	.13	.18	Matico Leaves .....lb.	1.25	Spike .....lb.	lb.	
Subsulphate ....lb.	.27	.30	Menthol, cryst. ....lb.	3.30	Lemon .....lb.	lb.	
Solution (Monsel's) ....lb.	.12	.15	Mercury .....lb.	1.30	Lemongrass .....lb.	lb.	
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	1.25	1.40	Ammon. (white precip.) ....lb.	1.25	Limes, expressed .....lb.	lb.	
Crust, pure .....lb.	.08	.12	Bichloride (cor. sub.) ....lb.	1.05	Distilled .....lb.	lb.	
Dried .....lb.	.15	.18	Powdered .....lb.	1.00	Raw .....lb.	lb.	
Tartrate & Ammonium, Tartrate, and Potass. Scales, ....lb.	.74	.83	Bisulphate .....lb.	.95	Mace, distilled .....lb.	lb.	
Tersulph, Sol., U.S.P. ....lb.	.70	.80	Chloride, mld., (Ca <sup>2+</sup> ) ....lb.	1.10	Expressed .....lb.	lb.	
Valerate .....oz.	.22	.25	Iodide, green, Proto. ....lb.	3.15	Male Fern, Ethereal .....lb.	lb.	
Isinglass, Russian ....lb.	5.80	6.30	Red (Pre.) Biniodide ....lb.	3.40	Menhaden .....gal.	gal.	
Jaborandi Leaves ....lb.	.25	.35	Oxide, red (Red Fre.) ....lb.	1.10	Mustard, artificial .....lb.	lb.	
Jalap Root, selected, Powdered ....lb.	.20	.26	Yellow .....oz.	.13	Essential .....oz.	oz.	
Juniper Berries ....lb.	.08	.10	Salicylate .....oz.	.27	Expressed .....gal.	gal.	
Kamala ....lb.	1.25	1.35	Sulphate (Turp. M') ....lb.	1.05	Myrrhane .....lb.	lb.	
Powdered .....lb.	1.35	1.45	Mercury with Chalk (by succussion) ....lb.	.60	Neatsfoot .....gal.	gal.	
Purified .....lb.	1.75	1.90	Millet Seed .....lb.	.08	Neroli, Bigarade, best. ....oz.	oz.	
Kaolin ....lb.	.07	.09	German .....lb.		Petale, extra .....oz.	oz.	
Kava Kava ....lb.	.35	.40	Morphine, Acet., 1/4 oz. v. oz.	5.70	Nutmeg .....lb.	lb.	
Kino ....lb.	.55	.60	Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	6.10	Olive Lucca, Cream, 3/4 gal. & 1 gal. cans. ....gal.	gal.	
Powdered .....lb.	.17	.22	Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	5.85	3 and 6 gal. cans. ....gal.	gal.	
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge. ....lb.	.23	.28	Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	5.70	Malaga .....gal.	gal.	
Koussou, powdered ....lb.	.55	.60	Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	5.45	Orange, bitter .....lb.	lb.	
Lactucarium ....lb.	4.50	7.50	1/4 oz. vial .....oz.	5.70	Sweet .....lb.	lb.	
Ladies' Slipper Root ....lb.	.47	.55	Valerate, 1/4 oz. v. ....oz.	5.85	Origanum .....lb.	lb.	
Latolane, "B. J. D." ....lb.	.50	.65	Mullein Flow., 1 lb. cans. ....lb.	1.85	Palm, Lagos .....lb.	lb.	
Anhydrous .....lb.	.75	.90	Mullein Root .....lb.	.50	Kernel .....lb.	lb.	
"Liebreich" .....lb.	.60	.75	Powdered Seed .....lb.	.60	Paraffin .....gal.	gal.	
Anhydrous .....lb.	.90	1.10	Mustard Seed, black .....lb.	.14	Light .....gal.	gal.	
Latum, "Merck" ....lb.	.38	.40	Ground .....lb.	.20	Russian .....gal.	gal.	
Anhydrous .....lb.	.48	.50	White .....lb.	.15	Patchouli .....oz.	oz.	
(See also Adeps Lanae)			Ground .....lb.	.28	Peach Kernels .....lb.	lb.	
Larkspur Seed ....lb.	.40	.45	Myrrh (Gum-Resin) .....lb.	.28	Peanut .....gal.	gal.	
Powdered .....lb.	.50	.55	Naphthalene, flake or balls lb.	.041/4	Pennyroyal .....lb.	lb.	
Lavender Flowers ....lb.	.25	.30	Nickel and Ammon. Sul. ....lb.	.20	Pepper, black .....lb.	lb.	
Extra .....lb.	.35	.45	Sulphate .....lb.	.30	Peppermint, N. Y. ....lb.	lb.	
Hand picked .....lb.	.40	.50	Nutmegs .....lb.	.38	Hotchkiss .....lb.	lb.	
Lead Acetate (Sugar) ....lb.	.12	.26	Extra large .....80 to lb.	.28	Western .....lb.	lb.	
Chloride .....lb.	.65	.75	Nux Vomica .....lb.	.11	Pimento .....lb.	lb.	
Iodide, powdered .....oz.	.34	.37	Powdered .....lb.	.22	Fine Needles .....lb.	lb.	
Nitrate .....lb.	.20	.38	Oil, Almond, bitter .....lb.	6.00	Poppy, true .....lb.	lb.	
Leeches, best Swedish ....ea.	.10	.12	Without Acid .....lb.	6.25	Rape Seed .....lb.	lb.	
Lemon Peel, Ribbons ....lb.	.15	.20	Sweet, pure .....lb.	1.10	Rose, Kissanlik, Artificial .....oz.	oz.	
Ground .....lb.	.20	.25	Amber, crude, dark .....lb.	.20	Rosemary Flowers .....lb.	lb.	
Licorice, Corig. Mass ....lb.	.33	.38	Rectified .....lb.	.30	Trieste .....lb.	lb.	
Powdered .....lb.	.32	.37	Aniseed, Star .....lb.	1.50	Rosin .....gal.	gal.	
Root, Russian, cut ....lb.	.24	.28	Benne (Sesame), Imported, ed. bbls., or less .....gal.	.85	Rue, pure .....oz.	oz.	
Powdered .....lb.	.22	.26	Bergamot .....lb.	3.60	Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	gal.	
Root, Spanish, bundles .....lb.	.12	.22	Birch, Black (Betula) ....lb.	2.45	Sandalwood, English .....lb.	lb.	
Powdered .....lb.	.12	.15	Cade .....lb.	.25	Savin .....lb.	lb.	
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk, Assort., 1/4 and 1/4 lb. ....lb.	.051/4	.061/4	Cajuput, bottles .....lb.	1.00	Spearmint, pure .....lb.	lb.	
Lithium Acetate .....oz.	.10	.12	Camphor .....lb.	.22	Sassafras .....lb.	lb.	
Bitartrate .....oz.			Caraway .....lb.	2.00	Sperm, winter, blchd. gal.	gal.	
Bromide .....lb.	2.50	2.60	Cassia .....lb.	1.00	Spruce .....lb.	lb.	
Carbonate .....lb.	1.50	1.65	Castor, American .....lb.	.121/2	Tansy .....lb.	lb.	
Citrate .....lb.	1.85	1.95	Cedar Leaves, pure .....lb.	.70	Tar, U.S.P. ....gal.	gal.	
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.35	.40	Wood .....lb.	.30	Thyme, commercial .....lb.	lb.	
Salicylate .....lb.	1.80	1.90	Chaulmoogra .....lb.	.85	Red, No. 1 .....lb.	lb.	
Lobelia Herb ....lb.	.20	.25	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....lb.	1.60	White .....lb.	lb.	
Powdered .....lb.	.25	.30	Citronella .....lb.	.55	Whale .....lb.	lb.	
Seed, clean .....lb.	.35	.40	Cloves .....lb.	1.25	Wine, Ethereal, light .....lb.	lb.	
Powdered .....lb.	.40	.45	Coconut, Cochin .....lb.	.20	Heavy, true, f. grapes .....lb.	lb.	
Lovage Root, sel., white ....lb.	1.00	1.10	Ceylon .....lb.	.18	Synthetic .....lb.	lb.	
Seed .....lb.	.60	.70	Cora .....lb.		Wormseed, Baltimore .....lb.	lb.	
Lupulin ....lb.	2.00	2.20	Cod Liver, Newf'land gal. Norwegian .....gal.	1.75	W'mwood, Amer., good. ....lb.	lb.	
Lycopodium ....lb.	1.25	1.40	Bbls. .....gal.	ea. 42.00	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 .....lb.	lb.	
Mace, whole .....lb.	.65	.70	1/2 bbls. .....lb.	ea. 23.00	mercury .....lb.	lb.	
Powdered .....lb.	.75	.80	Coriander, pure .....lb.	1.10	1/3 Mercury .....lb.	lb.	
Magnesium, Benzoate ....oz.			Cottonseed, yel. & wh. gal. .....lb.	.55	Olibanum .....lb.	lb.	
Calcined .....lb.	.50	.62	Coriander .....oz.	.55	Opium (Natural) .....lb.	lb.	
Carbonate, 4 ozs. 2 ozs. ....lb.	.14	.24	Cottonseed, yel. & wh. gal. .....lb.	.78	Granulated .....lb.	lb.	
Powdered .....lb.	.16	.25	Croton .....lb.	1.25	U. S. P., powdered .....lb.	lb.	
Ponderous .....lb.	.80	.85	Cubeb .....lb.	3.65	10.00 to 11.00		
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.30	.32	Cumin .....lb.	4.60	8.00 to 8.15		
Hypophosphate, pure .....lb.	1.75	1.85	Dill .....lb.	.40	8.50 to 9.50		
Metal, Powdered .....oz.	.30	.32	Erigeron, true .....lb.	1.35	9.50 to 10.50		
			Eucalyptus .....lb.	.75	10.50 to 11.50		
			Fenugreek Seed, pure .....lb.	2.60	11.50 to 12.50		
				.28	12.50 to 13.50		

## Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Parcira Brava Root	.30	—	.36	Rhubarb—		Spirit Ammonia—	
Parsley Seed	.31	—	.36	Powdered, extra tins.	lb.	Aromatic	lb.
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v. ea.	.40	—	.40	Rochelle Salt	lb.	Nitre, U.S.P.	lb.
Pellitory Root	.40	—	.45	Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	Spirits Turpentine	gal.
Paris Green	.18	—	.22	Red	lb.	Squawvine Root	lb.
Pennyroyal, Herb	.20	—	.25	Rubidium Bromide	oz.	Squill Root, white	lb.
Pepper, black, clean sift.	.18	—	.22	Iodide, 1 oz.	ea.	Stillingia Root	lb.
White	.25	—	.30	Sabadilla Seed	lb.	Powdered	lb.
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	.50	—	.55	Saccharin	lb.	Stone Root	lb.
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	.25	—	.30	Saffron, Amer. (Safflower).	lb.	Storax, liquid	lb.
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	—	.15	Spanish, true, Valencia.	lb.	Stramonium Leaves	lb.
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 8.00) oz.	.66	—		Safrol	lb.	Powdered	lb.
Phosphorus, Amorphous	1.15	—	1.25	Sage, Leaves, Italian	lb.	Pressed, ozs.	lb.
Pilocar, inc., Alk., pure	.05	—	.07	Domestic	lb.	Seed	lb.
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	.05	—	.07	St. John's Bread	lb.	Powdered	lb.
Hydrochloride	.03	—	.06	Salicin	lb.	Strontium Acetate	oz.
Nitrate	.03	—	.06	Salol	lb.	Bromide	lb.
Pink Root, true	.50	—	.55	Sandalwood	lb.	Iodide	oz.
Piperidine	—	—	1.00	Ground	lb.	Lactate	oz.
Piperin	.55	—	.65	Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	Nitrate, dry	lb.
Pitch, Burgundy, Amer.	.12	—	.15	Santonin	oz.	Granular, C. P.	lb.
Plaster, calcined	1.50	—	2.25	Sar'ap'i Root, Hon. cut	lb.	Salicylate	lb.
True, dentist's sifted	—	—	2.50	Mexican, cut	lb.	Strophanthus, Seed, brown	lb.
Pleurisy Root	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	Green	lb.
Podophyllin (Resin)	3.50	—	4.00	Sassafras, Pitt	oz.	Powdered	lb.
Poke Berries	.20	—	.22	Bark	lb.	Strychnine, Acetate, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	oz.
Root	.16	—	.22	Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	Alk., pow'd, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v. oz.	oz.
Poopy Heads	.45	—	.55	Scammony, Resin	oz.	Nitrate, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. v.	oz.
Seed, blue (Maw)	.20	—	.22	Scopolamine Hydrobromide,	15 gr. vial	Sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. v.	oz.
Potassa, Caustic, com.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	ea.	Sugar of Milk, powd.	lb.
White, sticks	.32	—	.40	—	3.00	1 lb. cartons	lb.
Potassium, Acetate	.35	—	.40	—	—	Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.
Benzoate	.05	—	.22	Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	L. & F.	oz.
Bicarbonate	.22	—	.28	Senna L'ves, Alexandria.	lb.	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.
Bichromate	.18	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.
Bisulphate, cryst.	.32	—	.40	Tinnevelly, select	lb.	Sulphur, Iodide	oz.
C. P.	—	—		Serpentaria (Va. Snake r't) lb.	lb.	Flowers	lb.
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar-	.35	—	.38	Silver, Chloride	oz.	Roll	lb.
tar), pure, powd.	lb.	—		Cyanide	oz.	Washed	lb.
Bromide	.85	—	.90	Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	Sunflower Seeds	lb.
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	.18	—	.22	Fused Cones	oz.	Talcum, powdered	lb.
C. P.	.40	—	.45	Stick (Lunar Caustic) oz.	oz.	Purified	kg.
Refined (Sal Tartar)	.20	—	.25	Oxide	oz.	Tamarindo	kg.
Chlorate	.38	—	.40	Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	Tar Barbadoes	gal.
Powdered	.39	—	.41	Powdered	lb.	No. Carolina, pt. cans.	doz.
Purified and gran.	.40	—	.42	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	Tartar Emetic	lb.
Chloride, C. P.	.25	—	.30	Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.	lb.
Citrate	.80	—	.90	Soap, Castile, green	box	Thymol	lb.
Glycerophosphate	.15	—	.25	Mottled, genuine	box	Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.
Hypophosphite	1.10	—	1.25	White, Conti's	box	—	oz.
Iodide	3.20	—	3.35	Powdered	lb.	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.
Lactophosphate	.20	—	.24	Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.
Nitrate	.10	—	.14	Cut	lb.	Powdered	lb.
Powdered	.11	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	Benzoin	lb.
Pure, Powdered	.25	—	.30	Soda Ash	lb.	From True Benzoic A. lb.	lb.
Prussiate, red	.70	—	.75	Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	Bicarbonate	lb.
Yellow	.65	—	.70	Sodium, Acetate	lb.	C. P., powdered	lb.
Salicylate	.12	—	.15	Arsenate, pure	lb.	—	oz.
Sulphate, powdered	.18	—	.20	Benzoate	lb.	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.
C. P.	.28	—	.32	From True Benzoic A. lb.	lb.	Aleppo, No. 1	lb.
Sulphide	.24	—	.32	Bicarbonate	lb.	Powdered	lb.
Table Tartar, Powdered (Sol-	.65	—	.75	C. P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.
Powder, Dover's, U.S.P.	2.00	—	2.25	Dried, purified	lb.	Bark of Root	lb.
Prickly Ash Bark	.25	—	.30	Granulated	lb.	Bark of Tree	lb.
Powdered	.32	—	.37	Chlorate	lb.	Wax, Bay	lb.
Berries	.22	—	.28	C. P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	Bees, yellow	lb.
Pulsatilla Herb	1.45	—	1.65	Dried, purified	lb.	White	lb.
Pumpkin Seed	.20	—	.25	Granulated	lb.	Carnauba, No. 1	lb.
Quassia, rasped	.08	—	.11	Chloride	lb.	Japan	lb.
Powdered	.15	—	.25	Cinnamate	oz.	White Hellebore, Root	lb.
Querebrachio Bark	.25	—	.30	Citrate	lb.	Powdered	lb.
Quince Seed	.90	—	1.10	Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	lb.	White Pine Bark	lb.
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	.65	—	.70	Hypophosphite	lb.	Wild Cherry Bark	lb.
Sulph.	.45	—	.60	Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	Ground	lb.
Quinine Alkaloid	.66	—	.70	Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	Willow Bark, black	lb.
Acetate	.68	—	.72	Granular	lb.	White	lb.
Bituminate	.65	—	.69	Iodide	oz.	Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.
Bisulphate	.34	—	.38	Barrels	gal.	—	oz.
Carbolate	.80	—	.84	Lactophosphate	oz.	—	oz.
Hydrobromide	.60	—	.65	Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.
Hydrochloride	.58	—	.63	Pure granulated	lb.	Levant (Santonica)	lb.
Lactate	.66	—	.71	Recrystallized	lb.	Wormwood, bulk	lb.
Salicylate	.59	—	.64	Dried	lb.	Yerba Santa	lb.
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	.27	—	.31	Phosphomolybdate	oz.	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bats.	lb.
5 oz. tins	.31	—	.34	Iodide (oz. .37—.42)	lb.	Bromide	oz.
1 oz. vials	.34	—	.37	Lactophosphate	oz.	Chloride, fused	oz.
Tannate	.35	—	.40	Silicate, dry	lb.	Granulated	lb.
Valerate	.63	—	.65	Liquid	lb.	Medicinal	lb.
Rape Seed, English	.12	—	.14	Pure cryst.	lb.	Iodide	oz.
German	.10	—	.12	Dry	lb.	Hypophosphite	oz.
Red Saunders	—	—	.10	Sulphide	lb.	Lactophosphate	oz.
Resin, common	.04	—	.06	—	oz.	Metallic, C. P.	lb.
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	—	—		(Rochelle Salt)	lb.	Gran., free from As.	lb.
Powdered	.11	—	.16	Spermint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	Oxide, American U.S.P.	lb.
Resorcin, pure white	1.50	—	1.60	Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.
Rhubarb, Canton	.80	—	.90	Spikenard Root	lb.	Permanganate	oz.
Clippings	.35	—	.45	Spruce Gum	lb.	Phosphide	oz.
Powdered	.60	—	.90	Extra	lb.	Salicylate	oz.
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	—		Sulphate, crystals	lb.	C. P.	lb.
Spirits	—	—		Dried	lb.	Dried	lb.

# Price List of the Era Publications



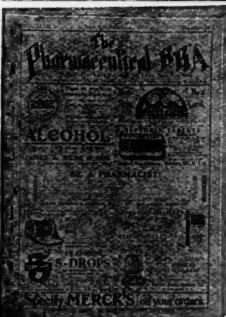
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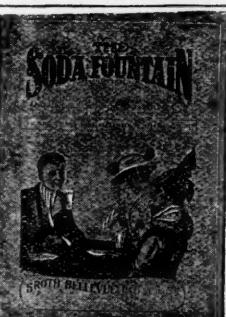
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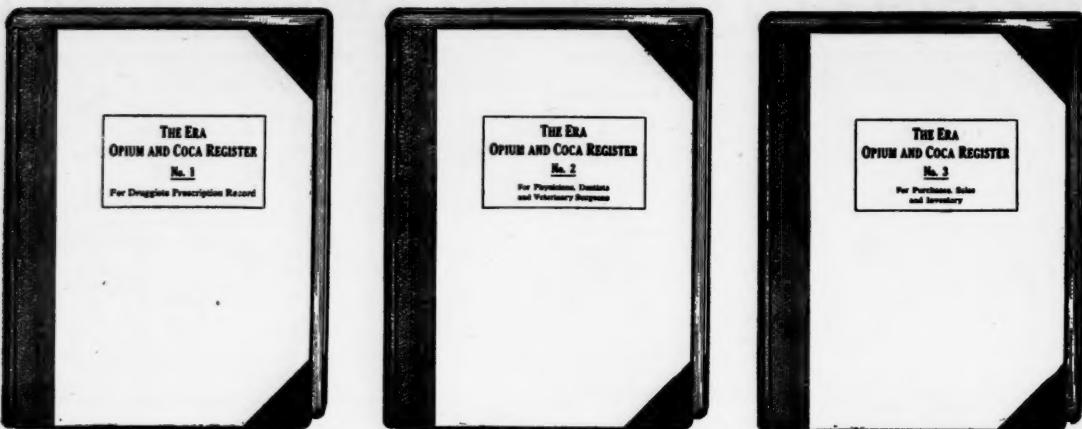


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